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WHOLE No. 2355.

HAWAIIAN SALOON SYSTEM COMES IN FOR A STRONG ARRAIGNMENT BY MANY LEADERS OF PUBLIC OPINION

Arguments and Statistics Showing How Much Harm the Liquor Trade is Doing the People of Hawaii.

THREE meetings of the Anti-Saloon people and their friends were held yesterday, one at the Young Men's Christian Association hall in the forenoon, one at Castle & Cooke's hall in the afternoon and another at the Young Men's Christian Association hall again at 7:30 p. m. The speakers were Governor Dole, W. A. Bowen, Theodore Richards, Lorin Andrews, Rev. W. H. Rice, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, K. Komuro, Dr. Khal Fai Li, Rev. A. V. Soares, Rev. O. P. Emerson, F. J. Lowrey, E. W. Campbell, Rev. W. D. Westervelt (speaking for Warden Henry of Oahu Prison), W. R. Castle and Rev. Geo. L. Pearson.

There was a large attendance and a marked show of interest. The opening guns were fired at a morning conference, the particulars of which follow:

THE MORNING CONFERENCE.

The morning conference was presided over by Theodore Richards, President of the Anti-Saloon League. The meeting was to open up the battle of the temperance people against the saloons, the liquor sellers and the importers, and reports were given from the local field by representatives of the W. C. T. U., and of the Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese and Hawaiian races. Facts and figures were given in all the reports to show to what extent the liquor traffic is being carried on in the islands, and much was made of the heavy increase in four years' time of the number of saloons selling whisky and other spirituous liquors. Superintendent W. H. Rice of the Anti-Saloon League made a powerful address. He arraigned the present policy of the local government for permitting such a condition of affairs, and special reference was made to the extraordinary power exercised by Treasurer Wright, whom he said holds in his hand the authority to say just how many or how few saloons shall exist in Honolulu. Lorin Andrews made an address full of enthusiasm, and the presentation of the features of work which might be carried on by individuals, leading as a result to the ballot box, was terse, concise and full of ginger. Mr. Andrews was applauded for his timely suggestions, and the meeting adjourned at noon, voting unanimously in favor of a resolution that it was the sense of the anti-saloon gathering that no more liquor licenses should be granted by Treasurer Wright in the Territory of Hawaii.

On the wall behind the speaker's platform was hung a large white sheet upon which was a representation of all the islands of the group, purple dots showing where saloons were to be found on each. A separate representation was made of Honolulu showing in detail just where each saloon is located. The latter was an object lesson and a splendid illustration for the addresses which followed.

MRS. WHITNEY'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, gave an interesting address on the Union's work in the islands and gave a history of its movements since it was organized seventeen years ago. She said in part:

THE W. C. T. U.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Hawaiian Islands was organized by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt 17 years ago, in November, 1884. The first union secured by her in her famous journey around the world in the interest of temperance. This journey occupied eight years, and resulted then and afterwards in organizing branches of the World's W. C. T. U. in all the important countries and large cities of the world. We claim 200,000 members in America alone, a large national society in Japan, New Zealand and Australia full of temperance activity from the numerous and well organized unions in those great countries. In Siam and Burmah and Ceylon and India and the Holy Land, in Madagascar and most of the States of South Africa, in all the countries of Europe and many in South America, there are active and efficient organizations of these women, who are pledged not only to totally abstain from the use of intoxicants themselves, but to work constantly to arouse and uplift public sentiment upon this great question, to educate the young in temperance principles, to give out temperance literature and work among all classes to promote temperance principles and ultimately secure prohibition both in the State and Nation.

The field is the world and the workers are a large proportion of the Christian womanhood of all lands; the motherhood of the world arising in protest against the greatest foe to the home and the manhood of the world which the devil ever invented, the spirit of evil embodied in the alcohol contained in rum and gin and whisky and brandy and wine and beer, and located for its iniquitous business chiefly in the modern saloon.

One result of this women's work, extending back now over twenty-five years from the famous Woman's Crusade, was what might have been expected, but was not looked for by us, at the outset at least. Our brothers, both in the church and outside, being largely absorbed in world occupations, clapped their hands and said: "God bless you women, go ahead! Bring up your children to temperance principles, spend all the little money you can raise, and exhaust your precious strength in efforts to reform the drunkard, to close the saloons and secure temperance legislation. But don't ex-

pect us who are the wage-earners of the world, and hold the money bags, who cast all the ballots and occupy all the legislative seats and make all the laws, don't expect us to risk our popularity by antagonizing so powerful an influence as the liquor traffic. We turn that over to you and no questions asked. Go ahead, brave women, go ahead!"

The attitude of our brothers upon this subject reminds me much of the illustration used by Rev. Dr. Scudder the other evening upon another point. A man was brought before the police magistrate for some misdemeanor.

"What is your name?" asked the judge.

"James Smith, your honor."

"James Smith, what is your occupation?"

"My occupation, your honor! Oh, my wife—she takes in washing!"

It is, then, with the greatest pleasure that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hawaii welcomes to our midst and our help the Anti-Saloon League; like ourselves a branch of a great national organization which it is hoped will soon be represented in all saloon-cursed lands; an organization which appeals to the Christian conscience of the world. But an organization unlike ours in that it is backed by men of political influence; in that those who stand for its principles may not only work and pray but vote to carry out those principles. And having voted to put in positions of influence those who favor our reform, may stand behind them in their might and see that righteous laws are passed, and being passed are enforced.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union welcomes the Anti-Saloon League as a powerful and much-needed ally, and says with all its heart:

"God bless you, brothers! Go ahead! go ahead!"

MR. KOMURO SPEAKS.

Mr. Richards introduced Mr. K. Komuro, who presented the facts of the alarming extent to which intemperance has made its inroads amongst the 60,000 Japanese residents in the Hawaiian Islands. His facts and figures concerning the great importation of sake from Japan were a revelation to the audience. Mr. Komuro said that the greatest evil amongst the Japanese here was that of intemperance. He gave the following figures of the importations of sake for six months from July 15, 1901, to January 15, 1902. There were 27,660 barrels; each barrel contains eight gallons, and in all there were 221,280 gallons, which, at \$5.50 per barrel represented a total of \$235,115.50 expended for the liquor. The duty which the dealers paid in to the Custom House for the same was \$90,644. Besides this there was imported 6984 bottles, containing 3284 gallons, which cost \$2473.50, with a duty added of \$1.50 per dozen of bottles. This was what was spent in six months for sake, a total of \$239,109, and the figures were those representing what the Japanese dealers had done in this branch of the liquor business. There were other dealers here, foreign firms, which also did a big business. Mr. Komuro did not know what amounts they had expended, but he knew they were selling large quantities of the liquor. There were 60,000 Japanese here and according to the amounts spent, each Japanese must spend \$2 per month for sake, but the truth was that they were probably spending much more, as the high profits of the dealers would indicate this. The liquor is expensive. There was an average of one death a day among the Japanese population in Honolulu due to drink alone. The curse of drink was strong among the Japanese and brought untold misery. Some of the men tried to pay for their drinking bills by gambling day after day. Some of them beat their wives and children without any excuse. Often he had seen both father and mother in a beastly state of intoxication, the children crying for fear. Some in time become a burden upon the community. Sunday, he said, should be given up to rest, quiet and the worship of God, but the drunkard spends the day in drinking, fighting and disturbing others. The Japanese are destroying their physical and spiritual power. Those who drink sake were sapping their moral strength. Some people aver that sake is not strong enough to harm any one, but the speaker was emphatic in his statement that sake was more than twice as strong in alcoholic stimulant as beer, containing from 14 to 20 per cent of alcohol, while beer contained from six to eight per cent. Those who use sake remain drunk for a longer period of time and it keeps men from their work.

Mr. Komuro stated that the Ewa plantation management had put a stop to the drinking of sake on their premises, for the reason that when the la-

VOICES AGAINST THE SALOON COME FROM OAHU PRISON

Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 28, 1902.

In compliance with your request I would herewith respectfully submit statistical tables showing the number of prisoners confined in Oahu Prison for drunkenness alone for the biennial periods 1898-1899 and 1900-1901, also an analytical table showing the nationalities.

This is the actual number that served time in prison not having sufficient money to pay their fines, or friends to assist them. Further statistics to show the enormous increase of drunkenness in the last two years could be found in the police records.

WILLIAM HENRY,
Warden Oahu Prison.

NATIONALITIES	PERIOD FOR 1898 & 1899			PERIOD FOR 1900 & 1901			TOTAL PRISONERS REC'D			
	TOTAL			TOTAL			PERIOD		PER CENT DRUNKS	
	1898	1899	TOTAL	1900	1901	TOTAL	1898	1900	1899	1901
Hawaiians	55	59	107	80	101	180	1898	1900	1899	1901
Foreigners	7	2	9	2	1	3	1898	1900	1899	1901
Females	2	1	3	1	1	2	1898	1900	1899	1901
Males	5	1	6	1	1	2	1898	1900	1899	1901
Chinese	2	2	4	1	1	2	1898	1900	1899	1901
Japanese	1	1	2	1	1	2	1898	1900	1899	1901
	65	64	129	84	104	188	9.27	1,947	19 p. c.	55.1 p. c.

NATIONALITIES	TOTAL NO. PRISONERS			PER CENT DRUNKS			TOTAL NO. PRISONERS			PER CENT DRUNKS		
	1898 & 1899			1900 & 1901			1898 & 1899			1900 & 1901		
	1898	1899	TOTAL	1900	1901	TOTAL	1898	1900	1899	1901	TOTAL	PER CENT
Hawaiians	367	107	474	29	40	69	120	42	42	42	42	42 p. c.
Foreigners	32	2	34	1	1	2	13	1	1	1	1	1 p. c.
Females	196	5	201	2	1	3	30	1	1	1	1	1 p. c.
Males	176	1	177	1	1	2	27	1	1	1	1	1 p. c.
Chinese	213	2	215	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	1 p. c.
Japanese	109	1	110	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	1 p. c.
	927	117	1,044	32	43	75	45	43	43	43	43	43 p. c.

The foregoing comparison shows a very great increase in the percentage of drunkenness for the biennial period, 1900-1901.

We have confined in Oahu Prison 95 convicts. Seventy-five per cent replied to the question respecting the use of intoxicating drinks that they had been accustomed to use such beverages either occasionally in small quantities, or habitually as moderate drinkers, or so as to be known as hard and confirmed drinkers. I will give you the statement of two prisoners, as they wrote it, one a life-terminer for murder, the other for a term of several years:

TO THOSE WHO CAN TAKE ADVICE:

Liquor has been the cause of me being in prison; it was through drink that I committed the crime which has caused me to lose my liberty. I have had as good an opportunity as any man to be a good and respected citizen; I have forfeited it through drink. I have held several good positions on the Islands—positions of trust—which I lost through liquor. It is no secret as to the cause of my being in prison, and one who knows me will say whisky got him in trouble. It has been my enemy for the past eighteen years, and is now the cause of my imprisonment. It was not what I consumed myself, but what my would-be friends helped

me to consume. When a man has money to buy whisky he has plenty of friends to help him to drink it, but when he is in trouble they will soon forget him. I can honestly say that I have learned a lesson, and one that will last me all my life—that is to leave liquor alone. If a man with any reason who remains in prison one year or more and sees what liquor has done, and goes out and begins the same old life again and gets in prison again he does not deserve the consideration of anybody.

Out of over two hundred inmates of this prison, 70 per cent of them are in here through liquor. Saloon men will encourage you to drink and spend your money, and say you are a good fellow, but when you are in trouble they will say, "Oh, he is a thing of the past."

THE CHINESE SIDE.

Dr. Khal Fai Li gave the Chinese side of the subject, his remarks being interpreted by Ching Yit Lam. He said there were four large wholesale liquor houses among the Chinese, but these were losing money every year, as the Chinese were not naturally drinkers. The losses which these firms were sustaining were not to be wondered at, considering that the Chinese did not drink to any extent except on the days they celebrated some national event. Samsu was the principal drink, and this was not so strong as the foreign distilled liquors. There was one Chinese drink which contained about sixty per cent of alcohol. The importation from Northern China was Sam Ching, which contained about 50 per cent of alcohol. The strongest drink comes from Northern China, especially Chi Li and Honan provinces. Dr. Khal Fai Li pointed to the fact that there were very few arrests made here for drunkenness among the Chinese. Their worst habit, he said, was opium smoking. He dwelt on this phase of the evils which beset his race and considered it more serious than drink.

ABOUT THE PORTUGUESE.

Rev. A. V. Soares, of the Portuguese Mission church made the remarkable statement that 95 per cent of the Portuguese residing in Honolulu were ad-

dicted to the liquor habit, and that not only adults, but little children of six years of age, are often intoxicated. The latter feature, he said, resulted from the ignorance of the parents, who thought that if the older ones drank in a house all the rest of the family should follow their example. He said in opening his address that he did not know how many saloons there were in the Portuguese colony. This was almost impossible to ascertain. There were places in the Portuguese section where liquor had been sold for many years, although they did not have licenses. These were located in the grocery stores and conducted so skillfully that the police were seldom able to make any arrests. It was from these places that had come much of the trouble and misery of the Portuguese people. The Portuguese drank mostly wines, whisky and gin. There were numbers of young men being ruined by the sight to see so much intemperance. Small boys are taught by their parents to drink and the adults consider it a shame to drink liquor in their homes and not give it to their children also. Children six years of age were taught to drink and it was a frequent sight to see many of them thoroughly intoxicated. The people in the colony had these liquor-selling places almost at their doors; they caroused and fought and disturbed decent people and often the police knew nothing of what was going on. He said the Portuguese were a frugal and industrious people, but liquor was bringing about their destruction.

THE HAWAIIAN SIDE.

The main cause of my imprisonment was "red rum," of which I partook too freely. The work spelled backwards reads "murder." Both words are united in my case.

I followed the sea for many years, learning all the habits of sea life and imbibing freely with my ship mates. Though I was not an inveterate drunkard, many times I felt the effect of that I had drunk, and was left under its influence.

On the 16th day of May, 1899, the date set for the sailing of the S. S. Australia from the port of Honolulu to San Francisco, as customary, I went ashore to make a few purchases and bid my friends good-by (unfortunately, I found out I had not my money after I got in trouble). I made my purchases and met many friends. I treated, and they insisted on more drinks. I started to go, but they wanted me to drink more that it was my last trip, and so it was, to my sorrow and disgrace.

What has been the cause of my downfall is liquor—that was the cause of bringing my neck almost to a hangman's rope.

I will advise all young men who may read these lines to take warning before it is too late, or many of you will be journeying towards a dishonored grave.

GEORGE WADE.

THE HAWAIIAN SIDE.

was an example of the oft-heralded cry that to increase the beer saloons would decrease illicit distilling and illicit selling. The theory was old, and he did not think had any weight to it whatever. He did not think an evil could be decreased by increasing it.

REV. MR. EMERSON SPEAKS.

Rev. O. P. Emerson spoke for the Hawaiians, and he was ready to sound the slogan for the Anti-Saloon movement that it was time for the voters of the Territory to say what they wanted—saloons or no saloons. Mr. Emerson said, in part:

There is no proposition to which I wish to speak—it is the economic argument. There are no economic reasons for keeping saloons open for Hawaiians; there are on the contrary, strong economic reasons for closing them against Hawaiians.

The economic reasons urged in northern climates and in densely populated cities, where life is congested—where there is misery, poverty and a certain ostracism of the humble laborer, do not hold here. The Hawaiian does not seek a saloon for lack of bodily comfort—to escape the cold and get better air.

He does not go there because he is poor and lonely and without social resources. The ostracism of older civilizations does not obtain here.

He does not go there because impelled by strong hereditary appetite.

The saloon is a new thing to the Hawaiians. During the entire reign of the Kamehamehas the sale of alcoholic stimulants to Hawaiians was prohibited.

It is only within this generation of Hawaiians that the work of implanting a taste for alcoholic drinks has been actively begun by the saloon men.

The free use of imported liquors was allowed only after the beginning of Kamehameha's reign. Since then the saloon business has been extending itself over the group. Within the past few years this business has been many times doubled.

Going as I do through the group, I see new saloons everywhere—and where I find the saloon I find drunkards.

What are the economic reasons for closing the saloon?

The habits of those of the Hawaiians who use stimulants.

The use of stimulants without restraint.

The aim of the awa drinker is drunkenness, and when he gets alcoholic liquor he has the same aim.

The liquor made of potatoes, of prickly pear fruit and of sugar cane juice, is not a pleasant drink, like a fine wine; it is the intoxicating effect which is sought.

The saloon is a place where the Hawaiian can play the prodigal in wasting his substance, his energies and his days. He goes there to carouse and gamble and play and inebriate himself.

There are no palliating features to this business, as it is conducted; it is wholly bad.

For the seriousness of the situation the liquor business is responsible—there is great gain in it.

The government is responsible—there is revenue in it, but there is also the ruin of the Hawaiian race.

There should be the most careful restriction. Above all, there should be the most strenuous efforts put forth to overcome this evil with good.

Let there be counter attractions: Public playgrounds, public baths, public entertainments, tea and coffee houses if need be, but no more saloons.

There must be a plain setting forth to the young of the advantages of abstinence and of the dangers of indulgence. The voters must be reasoned with.

SUPERINTENDENT RICE.

Superintendent Rice spoke rapidly and with force upon the "Principles and Objects of the League." He said the first and most important function of a government was to uplift the people who are governed. He made an attack on the present policy of the local government with reference to the liquor traffic. He said the theory of the government of the Hawaiian Islands was to increase the number of the saloons, and the policy was to give to any one who came with sufficient money a license to open a gilded parlor of vice, corruption, intemperance and damnation. The League was here to resist the opening of any more saloons and to suppress any and all saloons whenever opportunity was presented. It was high time for the church to awaken out of sleep, and for the business men and the plantations and corporations to save these beautiful islands from the stigma that will attach to it from the blight of intemperance. The saloons have increased from twenty-three to 142 in six years. These were the figures he had obtained from Treasurer Wright.

"I want to say that if the present policy of the local government is continued," added Mr. Rice, "these lovely and beautiful islands will be known as 'The Hell of the Pacific.' I want to see these beautiful islands continue as the Paradise of the Pacific, and not that place from which every one desires to escape if he can. The Anti-Saloon League intends to do everything in its power to rescue the drunkard and encourage the man who is trying to reform."

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"We want to lift him up and establish him in the faith of temperance. We are soon to publish a statement to the Hawaiians in the strongest possible language we can command to call their attention to the great liquor evil. There are twenty-one whisky-selling saloons in Honolulu. On Saturday,

November 16, the Y. M. C. A. sent out members who stationed themselves before eight of these saloons. They stood there one hour from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. They counted men under forty years of age who went into them, and this is the result: Encore, 128; Merchants' Exchange, 69; Favorite, 66; Criterion, 65; Hoffman's, 40; Pantheon, 11, and with two others, a total of 430 men were counted entering these saloons in one hour."

He asked what was the future of the young men of Honolulu with such prospects facing them. He said that often men who begin drinking moderately, the results would generally be as follows: One will stop drinking, one will continue moderate drinking; two will be very seriously injured and become harder drinkers; three will become ruined in life and property and three will be killed by the diseases which alcohol produces. "How many years will it be before many of our brilliant young men of today become drunken sots through the agency of the saloons in Honolulu?"

"I want to say something in regard to the policy of the Territorial government, but a time will come later on when I can express an opinion as to that. Treasurer Wright is very courteous and is a gentleman, and has afforded me every opportunity to arrive at statistics and when I get a statement that a few years ago there were but 23 saloons and at present 142, there is something that needs to be said of this policy. The opening up of so many Primo saloons is wilful insanity. Men do not drink except to get alcohol and not for the swell that accompanies it."

"Mr. Westervelt and myself are collecting a large amount of statistics, and we will soon begin a tour of the islands, commencing with Hawaii. We will tell the Hawaiians what a curse is drink and appeal to them to leave it alone. At present the whole matter of how many saloons there shall be rests with Treasurer Wright. His present policy is to give a license to every man who asks for one, provided the taxpayer in the neighborhood of the proposed location do not protest. Our business will be to see that when these licenses run out the property-holders in the vicinity have an opportunity to protest against the renewal."

LORIN ANDREWS.

Lorin Andrews spoke on the subject, "Practical Lines of Work." He made an earnest appeal to the people to use their votes in the matter of temperance agitation. There should be something more than talk. The temperance people must be practical. The saloon element was very practical in its methods. If the temperance people wanted to put a stop to this terrible state of things and make this a better place to live in, they must help the cause by assisting practically. As to Mr. Rice's statement that Treasurer Wright had absolute power in the matter of issuing licenses, he said this was true, and that he could say yes or no, and the Governor or the Legislature could say nothing against his decision one way or the other. The Treasurer could be controlled. How? By public opinion and sentiment. It was for each one to organize into committees and delegations and present to the Treasurer reasons for not establishing a saloon in a certain neighborhood. Until the people did something of this nature the Treasurer would say that he did not know of any sentiment of public opinion. The saloon men worked along practical lines; it was their bread and butter to do so. It was the duty of the temperance people to undeceive Treasurer Wright as to the stand he has taken. There was a vast amount of illicit distilling going on, and it was for the people who wished to do away with this to aid the police in giving information that would lead to arrests and convictions. The police detectives were too well known to these violators of the law and reputable witnesses were needed. He called attention to the coming fall election. The temperance people must see to it that the platform has something in it directed against the liquor traffic and this could be held as a sword over the heads of the successful candidates. The people had to be educated.

E. TAPPAN TANNATT MOVED THAT IT BE

the sense of the meeting that no more liquor licenses be granted in the Territory of Hawaii, and the motion was passed unanimously.

HOME RULERS

PLAN TO WAIT

Home Rulers held a long and heated meeting last evening, but according to Prince Cupid there was nothing done. The principal points which came before the meeting was a discussion of letters received from the delegate. These set forth what he has been doing in the matter of introducing bills, and there was quite a long discussion of the land and other questions.

Again the question of the nomination of a candidate for the vacancy in the House of Representatives was before the committee, but on the suggestion of the Prince, there was nothing done, and the question will rest until the call for the election is issued.

There were quite a number of new questions up in connection with the pushing of the organization of the party, but these will be settled at the next meeting, and until that time there will be nothing said of the propositions.

Six were killed and many injured in a coal mine explosion at Picton, Colo.

FISHING RIGHTS WILL EXPIRE BY LAW SOON

IN ALMOST every law office in the city there is in preparation at least one suit for the establishment of fishing rights, and in the matter of several of the largest estates the suits, which have for their purpose the defining of the holdings which are to lead later to suits for the extinguishing of the rights, so that the people may have the privilege of free fishing wherever they may choose to try their fortune, the attorneys are busily engaged in making their cases so perfect that there will be no possible disputing of the claims.

There promises to be an avalanche of the claims filed very soon, for under the provisions of the Act of Congress known as the Organic Act, such rights must be claimed within two years after the taking effect of that law, which was finally the basic law of the Territory on June 14, 1900. According to that provision, then, there will expire on the same day of this year all opportunity for the claimants of fishing privileges under any formerly recognized right, to make their claims known and to receive compensation for the same when the local government takes them over for the use of all the people of the islands.

The sections of the Organic Act which have to do with fishing rights are numbered 95 and 96, and read as follows:

Section 95. That all laws of the Republic of Hawaii which confer exclusive fishing rights upon any person or persons are hereby repealed, and all fisheries in the sea waters of the Territory of Hawaii, not included in any fish pond or artificial enclosure, shall be free to all citizens of the United States, subject, however, to vested rights; but no such vested right shall be valid after three years from the taking effect of this act, unless established as hereinafter provided.

Section 96. That any person who claims a private right to any such fishing shall, within two years after the taking effect of this act, file his claim to such fishing right, service of which petition shall be made upon the Attorney General, who shall conduct the cause for the Territory and such case shall be conducted as an ordinary action at law.

That if such fishing right be established, the Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii may proceed in such manner as may be provided by law for the condemnation of property for public use, to condemn such private right of fishing to the use of the citizens of the United States, upon making just compensation, which compensation, when lawfully ascertained, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury of the Territory of Hawaii not otherwise appropriated.

FEW MONTHS MORE.

This sets the date for the filing of the suits to establish the rights at the middle of June of this year, though there is another year in which they must run before the same may be taken over by the government. There have been introduced several suits up to the present time, and as well several cases which will have a direct bearing upon the question of the legal rights which are in the hands of fishing privileges. One of these was a claim of the Kaneohe Ranch Company against several persons, whom it was alleged had been fishing without rights, but this case was not prosecuted, and in the statements from the Attorney General at that time there was given, probably, a line upon the stand which will be taken by that office when the hearing of the many causes for the establishment of the rights come up. It is believed by the various attorneys that the Attorney-General meant then to convey the impression that he would oppose any rights except those in support of which there could be brought out the royal patent which conferred the rights upon the claimant. This would seem an absolute disregard of any so-called konohiki rights and would greatly reduce the number of rights which must be extinguished by purchase by the Territory.

It is the opinion of many well known persons that there will be few suits to establish fishing rights except on the islands of Oahu, Maui and Hawaii. The owners of many of the rights on the other islands will, it is believed, simply allow their rights to lapse, as there is not a great demand for the use of the fishing privileges. As all the cases must be filed by June 14th of this year, there must be something of activity very soon in the caring for the interests involved, or they will lapse by limitation.

President Roosevelt has transmitted to Congress the preliminary report upon the Fisheries and Fishing Laws of Hawaii, according to the directions of Congress, with a paragraph calling attention to the request of Commissioner Bowers that \$10,000 be appropriated immediately to carry out the wishes of Congress.

Commissioner Bowers in his letter explains that the report must be regarded as partial and that the investigation will be continued as to the deep water fisheries during this year by Dr. Jordan, using the steamer Albatross. Mr. Bowers says the recommendations as to fisheries legislation have his approval.

The report is written by Dr. David Starr Jordan and Dr. Barton Warren Evermann. They tell of the scope of their work, their assistants and men who aided them here, and then say that about 350 species of fishes were obtained, some seventy of them being new to science, in addition to 100 obtained by Dr. Jenkins in 1889. The detailed account of the fishes with colored plates will be published later. The report lists and identifies all the known food fishes and then proceeds to follow the laws relating to fisheries, and the conditions prior to 1890, when the first laws were passed. This includes an interesting history of the taboo and its scope.

After concluding this phase of the report with a quotation of the laws governing the extinguishing of fisheries rights, which are to be wiped out in 1903, the report goes on to say:

MUST HAVE PROTECTION.
Except in a few isolated instances these exclusive fishery rights are not

much importance on any of the islands except Oahu. On this island, particularly in the vicinity of Oahu, they are of considerable value, owing to the easily accessible market afforded by the city. On the other islands the population is too scattered to make the fisheries valuable. The owners of fishery rights usually lease them to Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiians.

The abolishment of these fishery rights will, in some instances, work very serious damage to the commercial fisheries if proper laws are not provided to take the place of the old restrictions. Under the laws governing these fisheries at present, the owner can, and in some places does, protect certain species, particularly the mullet, during the spawning season by placing a taboo on them, and as everybody had to account to him when fishing he could easily prevent the use of destructive forms of apparatus or fishing.

The fisheries of Honolulu are rapidly falling off in amount, with a corresponding rise in the price of fish, which are now perhaps higher than in any other seaport town in the world. One cause of the falling off is to be found in over fishing within a limited area. The markets of Honolulu are supplied by resident fishermen, by fishermen along the line of the Oahu Railway at Waiwae and Waiānae, and by fishermen on the north side of the Pearl, about the village of Hea. None of these fishermen go into deep water, or to any great distance from Honolulu. Their equipment is on a relatively small scale, and thus far large-scale equipment has not been found profitable. The high price of labor, its relative untrustworthy character, and the ease of overstocking the market have brought about at fishing on a large scale to a comparative failure. Native fishermen work when they feel like it. The Chinese fishermen are afraid of new situations and beset by superstitious fears. Japanese fishermen enter into combinations with their competing fellows, thus defeating the purpose of large fishing plants to control the markets themselves.

The most valuable element in the Hawaiian fishes is the amama or mullet. The system of fencing off arms of the sea for the formation of mullet ponds is practically, in American territory, confined to Hawaii. The recognition of private ownership in such ponds is contrary to American precedents. If it be found impracticable to recognize such private ownership, these ponds may be condemned by the United States government and again leased to private persons. The best interests of the fisheries will be served by leaving their present owners in undisturbed possession. The matter should, however, receive careful consideration, as the action of Congress will constitute a permanent precedent. Under Hawaiian law the sea between the land and the barrier reef is also held as personal property. The act establishing the Territory of Hawaii wisely provided for the extinction of such titles.

After the fishery rights are abolished in 1903 there will be almost no restrictions on the general fisheries. At the present time very fine-meshed seines are used, especially around Honolulu and Hilo, and immense numbers of very young fish, such as the mullet, ulua and akule, from two inches in length up, are caught and sold here. It is against the law to sell young mullet under four inches in length. Unless this great drain on the young is stopped the fisheries are bound to suffer severely.

The use of fine-meshed nets and the sale of small fish should be absolutely prohibited. The same remark applies to the various species of mullet, known as weke, mamo, muno, kumu, umu, etc. Two of these species, the muno and the umu, stand among the very first quality of Hawaiian food fishes, ranking with the famous red snapper of Europe.

The large shore fishes known as ulu are worthy of similar protection. Hundreds of young too small to be of any food value are taken every day in the seines in Pearl Harbor and in the Bay of Hilo.

For the adequate protection of the fishes of the Hawaiian Islands the following regulations are suggested.

REGULATIONS SUGGESTED.
1. The size of the meshes of seines should be limited. No seine with a mesh less than three inches in extension should be used. An exception may be made which will allow the use of seines not extending 50 feet in length and with mesh not under three inches in extension for the purpose of taking bait.

2. The capture or taking in any manner whatsoever or the selling, offering for sale, or having in possession any amama, weke, moano, kumu, or muno, or other fish of the family mulletidae of less than eight inches in length should be prohibited.

3. The minimum size limit for the ulua and related species of the family carangidae should be 12 inches.

4. The minimum size limit for all species other than those specifically mentioned above should be five inches.

5. The amama or mullet, is of great importance on the islands of Oahu and Molokai, and in order to properly conserve the supply the catching of them during their spawning season should be prohibited. Their principal spawning season is from the latter part of October to the early part of February.

6. The setting of female ulu locally known as labeteri, when carrying eggs should be strictly prohibited. While there is no present sign of a decrease in the supply of this crustacean, it is better to start now than when it is too late.

7. As the waters of Pearl Harbor seem to be favorably adapted to the raising of oysters, it would be well if this industry could be established and fostered by the passage of a law permitting the leasing of small plots of land under water, adjacent to the shores, for the purpose of planting and raising oysters. There are at present a few beds of small native oysters scattered through Pearl Harbor, but very little dependence can be placed upon these to supply the demand. Several efforts have been made to introduce oysters from the eastern portion of the United States and from California, and the results were sufficient to show that with proper care and encouragement, such as recommended above, a profitable industry could be built up.

8. An efficient force of fish wardens should also be provided for in order to see that the laws are properly enforced. Each warden could have a certain district, in which he would reside, and he would thus be enabled to keep a close supervision over the fishermen.

9. It is also recommended that the native birds of the islands should be protected and that a clause to that effect be made a part of any legislation that may be had.

That legislation equivalent to the above

Table showing, by nationality and islands, the persons engaged in the fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands in 1900.

	Haw'i	Kauai	Lanai	Maui	Mol'ki	Niihau	Oahu	Total
Fishermen:								
Americans	2	3	1	3	20	173	238	6
Chinese	8	34	46	231	103	12	654	1,571
Hawaiians	405	120	46	37	5	250	485	2
Portuguese	134	50	25	25				2
South Sea Islanders								18
Total	549	207	46	297	128	12	2,345	
Shoremen:								
Americans				1			40	1
Chinese	22			6			1	68
Germanians				13			14	41
Hawaiians	18			12			6	36
Japanese								
Total	54			32			61	147
Grand Total	603	207	46	329	128	12	1,167	2,492

recommendations is demanded by the interests of Hawaii admit of no question. It, however, raises the more important question: Should such a statute be passed by Congress and enforced by the Federal Judges, marshals, and other officials; or should it be left to the action of the Territorial legislature?

The present commission desires to express no opinion on this large question of national policy. It is proper, however, to state this fact. With the present Territorial legislature it is apparently wholly impossible to pass any kind of statute for the protection of the fisheries. The present laws governing suffrage there is no prospect of any change in this regard.

The chief argument used against protective laws is the desire of the Hawaiian people to eat little fishes raw. Of these little fishes thus eaten, one or two, called "nehu," never grow larger than the other hand, it may be urged that the nehu is an important food of larger fishes; that the market value of all which are taken is insignificant, and that the young of the mullet and other fishes of real value are taken and eaten with the nehu.

INTRODUCTION OF ADDITIONAL SPECIES.

The fresh waters of the Hawaiian Islands are too limited in importance to justify experiments in acclimatization. The chief streams are on the island of Kauai. The only native fishes in any of the streams are different species of gobies, known collectively as "opou." These have some value as food, but are not highly esteemed.

Although the waters adjacent to the islands teem with numerous other denizens of the sea, numerous efforts have been made to introduce additional species. Among the principal species so far introduced are the following:
From China and Japan—Goldfish, chin-fish, a species of catfish, and one or more species of frogs.

From the United States—Brook trout, black bass, catfish, carp, the bullfrogs, and the terrapin. In 1850 some salmon and trout eggs were sent to parties in Honolulu in exchange for 100 awa. There is no record of what became of these eggs.

The codfish and frogs have thrived very well and are now to be found on most of the islands. At Hilo the frogs are so abundant that they have become an article of sale. On the island of Kauai they have been found especially useful in destroying the fluke, an insect which works considerable damage to the cattle. They have also assisted very materially in thinning out some of the noxious insects which have been introduced.

The chin-fish is to be found in numbers in the vicinity of Honolulu alone, and is raised in the irrigation ditches and fresh-water ponds. The chin-fish and goldfish are generally sold alive to the Chinese.

The rivers of the islands are, in nearly every instance, small mountain streams, which become torrents in the wet season and a series of pools, connected by slender rivulets, during the dry season. Trout do not thrive under such conditions, and it is a waste of time to attempt to acclimatize them. Only one plant for Kauai in 1890 has so far been made, and nothing has been seen or heard of them since. The small-mouthed black bass, however, would probably thrive under such conditions. One plant of this species has been made (at Hilo), and although they were never seen again it is probable that this was owing to their poor physical condition when planted.

Owing to the absence of the consignee when they arrived, they were allowed to remain in the tanks for some time before being planted, and as a fresher occurred the next day it is probable they were all carried out to sea. As the rivers are filled with fresh-water shrimp, the bass would have an abundant food supply.

The catfish (American and Chinese) are found in considerable numbers on Oahu, and in the vicinity of Hilo. Carp are found on the islands of Maui and Kauai, but are not yet common.

VALUABLE FISH RECOMMENDED.

A more valuable fish than the black bass is probably available for these islands. It is the Japanese dwarf salmon or ayu, *Plecoglossus altivelis*. It is one of the most delicate of fishes, breeds freely, and lives in every clear stream of Japan from Hokkaido to Formosa, and thus well adapted to the climate of Hawaii. Perhaps more than any other foreign fish whatever it merits introduction into the waters of the United States, especially into those of California.

Several lots of oysters from the eastern part of the United States and from California have been brought to the islands at different times since 1893 and planted in Pearl Harbor. While the results achieved were not very satisfactory from a financial standpoint, still they were sufficient to show that the business might be put upon a remunerative basis if it were given the time and attention necessary. The eastern oyster was found to breed to a limited extent.

Clams could be planted in Pearl Harbor and in other favorable localities, and would probably thrive well.

The abalone, which is very highly prized by the Chinese, might be introduced on the rocky coast to the islands. The depletion of the fisheries of these islands can be best prevented by proper protective legislation such as we have suggested. Fish-cultural methods have not yet been developed with regard to any of the fishes native to or suitable for these islands. The establishment of a fish-cultural station there is at present wholly impracticable and unnecessary.

The establishment, however, of a biological station similar to that at Woods Hole or that at Beaufort, N. C., for the study of the many important problems connected with tropical insular aquatic life is of the highest importance and is earnestly recommended.

FISH PONDS.
The most interesting of the fishery resources of the islands are the fish ponds. Many of these were built so long ago that even tradition does not approximate the date. As they were originally owned by the kings and chiefs, it is very probable that they were built by the forced

labor of the common people. They are found principally in the bays indenting the shores of the islands, the common method of construction being to build a wall of lava rock across the narrowest part of the entrance to a small bay or for a pond. They were also built on the seashore itself, the wall in that case being run out from two points on the shore some distance apart in the shape of a half circle. A few were built somewhat interior, and these are filled by the fresh-water streams from the mountains or by tidal waves from the sea carried to the ponds by means of ditches. In the sea ponds the walls are built somewhat loosely, which permits the water to percolate freely. The ponds are arranged with narrow entrances, protected by sluice gates, which can be opened or closed at will. These are frequently left open when the tide is running in, which allows the amama, or mullet, and the awa to enter freely. When the tide turns the gates are closed, making prisoners those which have entered. The salt-water ponds usually contain only the amama and awa.

In the fresh and brackish water ponds goldfish, china fish, opou, carp, catfish, and other species are kept. An abalone, and oku, which are kept, at attempt at fish culture is made with these ponds, the young fish being captured in the open in the case of most of the species enumerated and placed in the ponds until they attain a marketable size. Large quantities of amama and awa are handled in these ponds annually, especially on the island of Oahu. Dip nets, seines, gill nets, and scoop nets are used in taking the fish from the ponds; and as they are quite shallow, this is done very easily. The ponds are operated almost exclusively by Chinese.

A number of the ponds have been allowed to fall into decay, particularly on Molokai and Hawaii, while on Oahu growing demands for rice land and for other purposes. The maintenance of these ponds should be encouraged as much as possible, as they are of great assistance in maintaining a regular supply of fish at all seasons of the year.

The irrigation ditches used in watering the numerous rice fields are also employed incidentally in raising a few of the species enumerated above.

FISH MARKET AND METHODS.

There are seven fish market houses, one each at Honolulu, Hilo and Wailuku, and four at Lahaina. In addition to these are several small retail fish through-out the sections of inhabited country which are not convenient to the markets or to the fisheries. There is great room for development in this part of the business, however, as the inhabitants of some of the more inaccessible villages rarely ever have an opportunity from one year's end to another to purchase fish.

At Honolulu the market house, with land, is valued at \$155,000. It is owned by the Territorial government, and is one of the best appointed fish markets in the United States. A fish inspector, with an assistant, is in charge of the market, and all fish must be inspected by him before they go upon the stalls. In this manner complete control over the fish sold in the city is obtained, as no peddling through the streets is permitted.

There are 20 stalls for the sale of fresh fishery products, the rents of which vary from \$15 to \$30 per month, according to location. Only 15 of these were occupied in 1900. Of these, 11 were run by Chinese, three by Japanese, and one by natives, the total number of persons employed being Chinese 40, Japanese six, and natives two. In addition to these, six tables were occupied by six natives on Saturday for the sale of limu (algae), while three tables were devoted to the sale of dried fish during most of the week, and were run by three native women. On a few days in the week, when fresh fish are scarce, certain of the dealers sell dried California salmon. The fishermen bring their catch to the market at whatever hour is convenient to them, and the dealers sell for them on a basis of 10 per cent commission. Fish brought in previous to noon must be sold before the market closes the same day, but if brought in after noon it can, if not sold before night, be kept in a cold-storage house close by, and placed on the stalls again the next morning, but in that event it must be designated by a small placard bearing the words, "iced fish." The inspector is empowered by law to allow all fish to be sold before being placed upon the stalls, and can condemn any tainted fish either then or afterwards. It is the usual custom to make frequent inspections of the fish after they go upon the stalls, as they soon become tainted in that climate. No ice is used in the market house. The larger fish are dressed, while the smaller ones are sold round. There is no loss in dressing, however, as the head, entrails, etc., are sold. All except goldfish are sold dead. This market is exceedingly well managed, and there appears very little, if any, chance for improvement.

The market house at Hilo, which is owned by private parties, was built at an expense of \$13,000, including the value of the land, and was opened for business on April 1, 1899. During 1900 the number of stalls occupied was 27, the rents of which varied from \$15 to \$15 per month. These were not occupied continuously, as frequently a dealer would give up the business after a week or a month's trial and someone else would start it up. There are 32 stalls in all. The number of persons employed around the market were Chinese 18, Japanese, and 14 natives. During the summer of 1901 a syndicate of Chinese and Japanese bought up the stalls and began to take advantage of their position by shutting out the other dealers and compelling the fishermen to sell to them at a low price, while there was no limit to what they could charge the townspeople, as fish could not be sold on the streets. As a result a number of the fishermen carried their catch by carts to Olua, about 11 miles away, and established a temporary market there. The Territorial government leased the market in August, 1901, which broke up the combination.

An inspector was also appointed, who will have complete charge of everything about the market. Previously there was

no inspection and large quantities of tainted fish were foisted upon the people. As at Honolulu, every effort is made to dispose of the catch the same day that it comes in, as no ice is used. Owing to the heavy surf close to the market house, the fishing boats cannot land there and are compelled to go to Waiākea, a suburb of Hilo about a mile away. The fishing boats usually land here during the morning and are immediately boarded by the dealers, who begin to dicker for the catch. When a boat with a large catch comes in, a stranger would think that Bedlam had broken loose, as Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Hawaiian, English and variations of these languages are hurled back and forth, each man trying to outstrip every other in the amount of noise made. Everything is on a cash basis, the successful dealer counting down the money at once and removing the fish, which are carried to the market by carriers, with baskets slung over their shoulders on poles, and carts. The principal selling time at the market is in the afternoon, after the dealers have returned from Waiākea.

The market house at Wailuku is a small affair with only five stalls, which are run by two Chinese and five natives, and is owned by a private individual. The market house, with land, is valued at about \$150. Most of the fish sold here are brought from Kahului, a few miles away, while some amama come from the island of Molokai. It has no government supervision, which it needs.

The principal market house at Lahaina is owned by the government, and is valued at about \$5,000, including the land.

(Continued on page 8.)

IF INTERESTED

If interested in children you are interested in Scott's Emulsion. As a remedy for consumption and other forms of lung and throat diseases Scott's Emulsion has won such fame that its value as a children's medicine is sometimes forgotten. It is worth remembering

There is nothing like Scott's Emulsion for bringing strength and health to drooping children. It always has this general action.

But notice!—that for rickets, scrofula, tubercular disease, whooping cough, St. Vitus's dance, coughs and colds—Scott's Emulsion has a direct effect. Food and medicine all in the same dose.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
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Here is something handsome and the price is as low as such an elegant piece of furniture can be sold. It consists of a golden oak

China Closet
with glass shelves and mirror of best quality in back. The closet is highly polished and will please the most fastidious taste.

We have some other pieces of dining room furniture of unusual beauty in

Director's Tables
which are extra long and will seat fourteen or fifteen people. They come in golden oak with chairs to match.

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Leading Furniture Dealers.
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Light Housekeeping Outfit

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CONSISTING OF

1 Puritan Blue Flame Wickless

2 Burner Oil Stove.

1 Kettle.

1 Soup Pot.

2 Saucepans.

1 Fry Pan.

1 Coffee Pot.

1 Tea Pot.

1 Kitchen Spoon.

1 Kitchen Fork.

1 Kitchen Knife.

1 Strainer.

1 Dish Pan.

2 Kitchen Pans.

—

Another Outfit

—FOR—

\$23

CONSISTING OF

1 Jewel 4-Hole Wood Cook Stove.

1 Piece Stove Pipe.

1 Granite Iron Kettle.

2 Granite Iron Saucepans.

1 Granite Iron Soup Pot.

1 Granite Iron Fry Pan.

1 Granite Iron Coffee Pot.

1 Granite Iron Tea Pot.

1 Granite Iron Bake Pan.

2 Granite Iron Bread Pans.

1 Granite Iron Cake Pan.

1 Granite Iron Muffin Pan.

HAWAII'S SILVER COINAGE

Text of Amended Haywood-Hill Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures met today and, after hearing Mr. William Haywood briefly in explanation of the bill relating to Hawaiian Silver Coinage, voted to report it favorably to the House. Two amendments were made, at the suggestion of Secretary Gage, both of which are advantageous to the Territory. As the bill was introduced in the House by Representative Hill, of Connecticut, on December 6, it provided that the cost of transporting the silver coin to and from Hawaii should be borne equally by the Territory and by the United States Government. This portion of the bill is cut out by the committee and the following section, drawn by Secretary Gage, is substituted:

Sec. 2. That when such coins have been received by either government they shall be transmitted to the mint at San Francisco sums of not less than \$500, to be re-coined into subsidiary silver coins of the United States, the expense of transportation to be paid by the United States.

Another section, known as Section 9, was added to the bill by the committee, also on the recommendation of Secretary Gage. This reads:

Section 9. That the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expenses of transporting said coins from the Hawaiian Islands to the mint at San Francisco and the return of a like amount in the subsidiary coins of the United States.

The committee acted promptly, as soon as Secretary Gage had passed upon the bill. His letter, transmitting the amendments, was dated January 16. No date is fixed for consideration in the House.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Following is the bill:

A bill relating to Hawaiian silver coinage and silver certificates:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the silver coins that were coined under the laws of Hawaii, when the same are not mutilated or abraded below the standard of circulation, shall be received at the par of their face value in payment of all dues to the government of the Territory of Hawaii and the same shall not again be put into circulation, but they shall be re-coined in the mints at United States coins.

Sec. 3.—That any collector of customs or of internal revenue of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands shall, if he is so directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, exchange standard silver coins of the United States that are in his custody as such collector with the government of Hawaii, or with any person desiring to make such exchange, for coins of the government of Hawaii, at their face value, when the same are not abraded below the lawful standard of circulation, and the Treasurer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to deposit such silver coins of the United States as shall be necessary with the collector of customs or of internal revenue at Honolulu or at any government depository for purpose of making such exchange under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 4.—That any silver coins struck by the government of Hawaii that are mutilated or abraded below such standard may be presented for redemption at any mint in the United States by the person owning the same, or his or her agents, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, and such owner shall be paid for such coins by the superintendent of the mint the bullion value per Troy ounce of the fine silver they contain in standard silver coin of the United States, and such bullion shall be coined into subsidiary coinage of the United States.

Sec. 5.—That silver coins heretofore struck by the government of Hawaii shall continue to be legal tender for debts in the Territory of Hawaii, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and not afterwards.

Sec. 6.—That no seigniorage, or mint dues, or charges, shall be made or retained for the recoinage of the silver coins of the government of Hawaii at any mint of the United States under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7.—That any silver certificates heretofore issued by the government of the Hawaiian Islands, intended to be circulated as money, shall be redeemed by the Territorial government of Hawaii on or before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and five, and after said date it shall be unlawful to circulate the same as money.

Sec. 8.—That nothing in this act contained shall bind the United States to redeem any silver certificates issued by the government of Hawaii, or any silver coin issued by such government, except in the manner and upon the conditions stated in this act for the recoinage of Hawaiian silver.

NEWS NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A meeting of the Senate committee will be held tomorrow to consider Chinese exclusion bill. Commercial interests and Chinese bodies will fight to secure admission of Chinese merchants. The status of Chinese in the Philippines is causing much trouble. In case citizenship is conferred the status of the Chinese in the Philippines would be different from that of their countrymen in Hawaii, when that country was annexed. The Hawaiian Chinese were easily kept from the American mainland by the insertion of a few

lines in the annexation act, but, if the people in the Philippines are to be made citizens, much doubt is expressed that this country would have the power to require such citizens to remain in the islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The Neill Company purposes to play in Honolulu again in the near future. It has been announced that Mr. Neill has completed arrangements for a tour of the Orient, by way of Honolulu. Neill will take his company from Honolulu to Japan, then to China, New Zealand and Australia, and an extended engagement will be played at Manila.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—The Allgemeine Zeitung and the Morgen Zeitung publish statements to the effect that King Alexander of Serbia is endeavoring to obtain a divorce from Queen Draga.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 17.—There is consternation among the employees of the Deseret News, the official organ of the Mormon church in this city, as the result of a matrimonial edict that has recently been issued. The edict is the result of a conference between President Joseph F. Smith and the manager of the News, at which it was agreed that all the male employees of the News who were not married on or before June 30th next, would be asked for their resignations.

BOSTON, January 19.—The Academy of Music at Chelsea was packed last night to see John L. Sullivan play Legros in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He gave a realistic exhibition of the over-seer's brutality which was not down on the bills. He whaled poor Uncle Tom until the old slave fainted dead away. Applause in the earlier parts of the play seemed to have intoxicated the ex-pugilist. Dozens of times the whip struck the man, and the slave cried out in agony and finally fainted away.

After the play John L. Sullivan said: "Carried away by me art. Forget myself in de part. Any artist likely to do dat."

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, New South Wales, says that a German trading company has obtained important trading rights over the Ellice and Gilbert groups of islands in the Pacific ocean, similar to those exercised by France over the New Hebrides group. The Federal government, concludes the correspondent, has been urged to send a protest to Joseph Chamberlain, Imperial Colonial Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A cable to the Sun from London, says that European diplomats assert that Kaiser Wilhelm has made a masterly stroke of policy in sending Prince Henry to cultivate American good will, and that the Americans are particularly susceptible to royal flattery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—At the annual dinner of the New York Press Club, Gilbert Parker, the English novelist, declared Americans were laboring under a delusion as regards the Boer war. Congressman Sulzer replied, hotly denouncing England's Boer policy, and the banquet almost ended in a riot.

KANSAS CITY, Kas.—General Funston will undergo another operation upon his arrival here.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, liberal leader in the House of Commons, emphatically declares his party is still committed to home rule.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the House Congressmen Cannon introduced a bill to appropriate \$40,000 for the entertainment of Prince Henry. Clark of Missouri inquired who was to pay the expenses of the commissioners to attend King Edward's coronation, and suggested that England should stand the cost. There was some discussion over the bill to appropriate \$500,000 for a military post at Manila.

PANAMA (Colombia), January 20.—Making their long-expected attack on Panama from the sea this morning, the Colombian Liberals precipitated within a few hours the citizens' but a greater than Panama had seen in many years. They set on fire and sank the Lautaro, a government steamer, and one of their vessels, the Darien, was beached. There was heavy loss in killed and wounded. The revolutionary vessels, Almirante Padilla, Darien and Guitauro, was a complete surprise. The Lautaro was swept by the rapid-fire guns, her crew being almost annihilated, the ship taking fire. Men from the Philadelphia tried in vain to save the ship, but took off the men who were not killed. It was rumored that the Lautaro was fired as the result of treachery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Dr. Silva, the Colombian minister here, has been assured by the State Department that anything in the nature of a bombardment of either of the isthmus towns, with its accompanying danger to American interests and interruption to transit, would be prevented by the American naval representation in that quarter. The legation officials, therefore, feel sure that in case the revolutionary fleet is successful in destroying the government vessels the victory will end there.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—General Miles today issued orders for the transfer of 4000 troops to the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The claim of Mrs. Clara Kluge Suro and her two children against the Adolph Suro estate, has been compromised for \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Ways and Means Committee will consider the war revenue tax reduction. A reduction of 60 cents is suggested on beer, and a cut in the tea tax may be expected. The hearings are restricted to these two items.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 18.—Earthquakes at Chilpancingo did great damage, killing five and destroying a large amount of property. Governor Mora is among the injured. Surrounding towns all report large property losses.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 20.—News from Juneau tells of a remarkable landslide there on the 18th. Thousands of tons of rock and earth covered up many claims. The Last Chance mine was obliterated. Citizens of Dawson voted in favor of a city government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Lenient treatment of the insurgents in Batangas province, General Bell has determined upon vigorous action. His plan involves re-concentration in a modified form, the application of martial law in all directions and the unswerving pursuit and punish-

ment of the natives who act as spies and traitors to the United States. All this appears from a long report to the War Department just published. General Bell advises against excessive caution and a special injunction is laid on commanders to hunt down spies. The native priests he says are the most disloyal, and that the worst of a priest or wealthy offender is of greater importance than the punishment of a hundred ignorant persons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Vest has introduced in the Senate a substitute for the ship subsidy bill, his bill of the last Congress repealing the law prohibiting the purchase of foreign-built ships. He has also given notice of his intention to offer the following amendment to the ship bill as reported by Senator Frye:

"That any vessel purchased or built in a foreign country and the property of a citizen of the United States or of any corporation of the United States, or of any United States, or any of the States thereof, shall be admitted to registry in the United States, but no subsidy shall be paid to the owner of such vessel under the provisions of this act nor shall such vessel be admitted to the coastwise trade of the United States."

Another amendment prohibiting combinations to secure advantages under the bill has been introduced by Senator Vest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones has issued a circular letter to Indian agents to correct a somewhat general misunderstanding of a letter he recently issued to agents directing the modification or discontinuance of savage Indian customs. He says the government mainly directs that agents cut off all privileges from returned students who, after coming back from Carlisle Indian school and similar institutions, paint their faces, indulge in barbaric dances and feasts and wear long hair like the old Indians. He says tact, judgment and perseverance should be used and that agents should begin gradually and work steadily until the end is accomplished. It is not expected that agents should be so precipitate as to give the Indians any just cause for revolt. This announcement, it is stated, is merely an authoritative interpretation of the meaning of instructions given to the agents on the subject, and in no sense a revocation.

CREDE, Cal., Jan. 18.—The authorities here believe that they have captured Pat Crowe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Secretary Hay has been notified that a complete understanding as to arbitration has been reached by the Pan-American Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Kahn's Chinese bill was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee. The Committee on Appropriations reported the urgent deficiency bill carrying \$16,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Secretary Root appeared before the Insular Committee today and urged the purchase of the lands owned by the friars as a solution of the Philippine question. He showed \$7,000,000 was sufficient for the purpose.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President has signed a government check for \$376,000, which represents the money captured by the marines of the United States Navy at Tientsin during the boxer troubles in China. The money belonged to the Chinese government, and has since been on deposit in the Treasury. The check will be given to Minister Wu for transmission to the Chinese government.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—Customs Inspector Ferguson arrested Miki Markich, the Japanese quartermaster of the Hongkong Maru, as he was coming down the gangplank of that steamer yesterday. The body of the Japanese, dressed in a kimono, was wrapped in seven pieces of silk cloth. After he had been taken to the County Jail his room was searched and nine pieces of craps were found stowed away in his effects. The steamer had been allowed to have amounted to \$100. Customs inspectors found fifty-four packages of Japanese playing cards concealed in the crew's quarters of the same steamer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19.—Reliable news says Miss Ellen M. Stone, the captive American missionary, and her companion, are well. Negotiations have taken shape which promise to end in a speedy and safe return.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Specials from Washington say the State Department is gathering facts as a basis for a claim for reparation in the Stone case. Admiral Crowder's body is now being way to Turkish waters, and may help to collect from Turkey, and it is thought Russia will help collect from Bulgaria.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate committee agreed to report the House Philippine tariff bill with amendments. The tariff on goods from the islands is cut twenty-five per cent. The debate on the bill will begin in the Senate tomorrow.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—In response to a question from Henry Norman in the House of Commons, Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, made a statement of Great Britain's attitude toward America at the time of the Spanish war. He said that prior to a declaration of war, England agreed to join with other European powers in an effort to maintain peace. After hostilities began Austria, backed by other powers, made further overtures but the government declined to take any action, which would have the appearance of pressure upon the United States.

At the foreign office it is stated that France, Germany and Russia were in the coalition against America.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Trustees of Northwestern University will meet today to consider the case of Dr. Charles W. Pearson, professor of English literature in the university, who has openly expressed his disbelief in the infallibility of the Bible. The exclusion from the faculty or suspension for an indefinite period has been suggested by some of the trustees as punishment. At a meeting of the Methodist Ministers' Association resolutions demanding the expulsion of Dr. Pearson from Northwestern University passed by only a small majority, and then only at the request of the trustees of the university, who wished to consider the statement unhampered by instructions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—Methodist circles here are greatly agitated over the utterances of Professor Charles W. Pearson of Northwestern University. Presiding Elder Rawley of this district said: "He has been guilty of an unnumbered, unjustified, ridiculous assault on the Methodist Church. What he asserts the Scriptural stories of the works of the Lord Jesus he professes the documents of our faith in the Christ, and he would evince a large measure of honesty by withdrawing, not only from his position as a teacher in a Methodist school, but from the church whose great history of God's works he has traduced."

HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Of the plan for a cable to Honolulu, which is now hanging fire in Congress, the San Francisco Chronicle says:

We need and shall soon get a cable to Hawaii, and thence across the Pacific to Asia. A discussion is now in progress in Washington as to whether it shall be built by the government or by a private company. There are doubtless some in the country who desire that the "government" shall own and control everything, and probably most Americans would now insist that it own and control everything to whose construction it contributes. Whether, however, it is necessary or desirable for it to construct a cable line which a private company is ready to lay without asking anything except the absence of government competition is another matter. The company offering to lay the cable which it is now manufacturing, proposes as a condition that the maximum rates of toll shall be fixed by agreement, and that the government at any time may purchase the cable if it so desires. It would, at any rate, have the power of condemning it to public use, as it will be the property of an American corporation, and land only on American soil.

That seems to be a good proposition. We have, it is true, a surplus of money in the national treasury, but there are also in sight enormous demands on the government for the Nicaragua canal, for public buildings, for rivers and harbors, for the development of the arid West, for the national defense, and for many other things. There is a general demand for the reduction of taxation. There is an end to the resources of the United States Treasury. We want to pay off the national debt. A Pacific cable is a thing of prime necessity, and if there were no one else to lay it it would be a national obligation to do so. Since, however, there are Americans who are ready to do it, if circumstances required, it could be taken over by the government, either temporarily or permanently. A private company could probably deal much better than the government with the vexatious but possibly well-founded claims of the foreign company which claims exclusive landing privileges in the Philippines, and which might have to buy out. It is not likely that for some years a Pacific cable would be very profitable, for rates of toll to make it so would invite prompt competition. The objections of the military and naval men perhaps have their real foundation in a desire to make more military and naval jobs. At any rate, it is to be hoped that we are not to begin this century with the idea, new to Americans, that military rather than commercial considerations are to dominate all our policies.

Pearl Harbor Final Surveys.

The driving of the line of piles by which will be set the buoys to indicate the lines to be followed in the dredging of the entrance to Pearl Harbor, was completed yesterday. The surveying of the channel will be commenced today. L. Thompson, the government engineer, will be in charge of the work, and will set all the buoys to show the lines to be followed, in making the cut. This exact survey will take some time, but it is certain that there will be a sufficient advance made to indicate the work which is to be done by the dredger which will be set at work very soon. The dredger is about completed, and the intention is to have it in shape for work not later than February 15th. The surveying will be done with the tug Kaena, which belongs to Clark and Henery, the contractors. Engineer Haas of the firm will look after its interests in the making of the surveys and will have charge of the work.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR BOW-EL TROUBLES.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md., U. S. A., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail." For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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U. S. REGISTRY.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, introduced a bill, to be read in December to provide an American register for the barkentine Hawaii, on the condition that she should not engage in the coasting trade of the United States, except between the Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Islands. It was referred to the committee on commerce, of which Senator Jones, of Nevada, colleague of the author, is a member. He reported it out of the committee favorably, January 14, in the following language:

"Evidence filed with the committee shows that the owner of the Hawaii is James Rolph Jr., of the firm of Hind, Rolph & Co., of San Francisco, and that this firm has built, or are now building, in United States shipyards, 13 vessels, aggregating a tonnage of 8,489 tons, and has purchased and is now operating nine other United States registered vessels aggregating a tonnage of 7,328 tons, making 15,817 tons in all. It also appears that the firm of Hind, Rolph & Co. is composed of United States citizens. In 1899 the firm needed four additional vessels for their trade between San Francisco and Hawaii, in which trade they have been engaged for many years past, the firm owning plantations in Hawaii. Owing to the crowded condition of United States shipyards, both on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific coasts, they found it impossible to have built but three of these vessels in a United States shipyard within the required time, and were therefore compelled to place an order with the firm of Archibald MacMillan & Son, Ltd., of Scotland, for the Hawaii, which was to have been finished about April, 1900. Owing to the rush of work in the British shipyards, due to the breaking out of the South African war, the vessel was not delivered until August, 1900, which was after the Hawaiian annexation had taken place. Had the vessel been delivered in time, it would have been admitted, with the other vessels in the Hawaiian trade, to United States registry."

The bill is as follows: "To provide an American register for the barkentine Hawaii: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause the foreign-built barkentine Hawaii, owned by James Rolph, junior, of San Francisco, California, a citizen of the United States, to be registered as a vessel of the United States, and said vessel shall not engage in the coasting trade of the United States except between the Pacific coast and the Hawaiian Islands."

After the war the British government will offer special inducements for emigration to South Africa.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Rheumatism and Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, i.e., sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes placed on by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Little and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are stamped on the government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1838. Accumulated Funds £1,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

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Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Bwa Plantation Co.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort and Merchant Streets, and Bethel Street, Honolulu,

Dealers in Hardware and General Merchandise.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

WILLCOX & GIBBS

New Automatic Sewing Machines

The Best family Machine Made.

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The Galena Lubricating Oils, for railroad use exclusively—used on 95 per cent of the railways of the United States.

The Vacuum Oil Co.'s Lubricating—guaranteed to give the best results.

Standard Lubricating Oils—more extensively used than any others.

Magnite Cold Water Paint and Spray Pumps.

John Deere Plows.

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California Powder Works.

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Hall's Saws.

Albany Compound.

Silex Cement Wash.

Michigan Stove Company.

Kilby and Sprayers.



BISHOP WILLIS CLOSES THE CATHEDRAL DOORS

NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Hawaiian Islands, heretofore adopted, this Cathedral will remain closed, save and except, at such times, and for such purposes, as may be designated by the Dean and Wardens.

January 28th. BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

POSTED upon the door of St. Andrews' Cathedral yesterday the notice quoted represented the last shot in the locker of Bishop Willis in his contest with the Second Congregation. And owing to the fact that there is such a strong sentiment that there must be no disorder to lay at the door of the members of the second body, they must submit to this act of taking away from them their church home.

The action taken by the directors of the church was had on the evening of the day indicated by the date of the notice, but it has been kept absolutely quiet until the present time, owing to the fact that there was made before the board such a hard fight for the right which did not prevail, that it left its impression upon the Bishop's cohorts. So it was that the Anglican representative held the resolution and had it posted only yesterday.

The vote of the board upon the adoption of the resolution is not known exactly, as the meetings are always executive, but it is presumed to have been six to one on the adoption of the question. The members of the Board of Directors are as follows: Edmund Stiles, Henry Smith, L. Aseu, Solomon Meheula, William Ault and Vernon H. Kiteat, commonly known as the representatives of the Bishop of the Anglican church, and William R. Castle Jr., who is the independent member of the board, and the only one who is connected with the Second Congregation.

It is understood that there was a long discussion over the passage of the resolution, but as formerly the Anglican Bishop had his own way and carried off his plan, though it was at the expense of something of dignity. It is said to be now the general opinion of the members of the church not thoroughly under the thumb of the clergy, that the Bishop had his plans laid for action in the courts on Monday and gave them over when he found that they were laid bare in advance, and then decided to press the resolution through the board.

There will be a practical test of the question of closed cathedral this evening, when the meeting of the Second Congregation is held. The usual gathering will be convened, and if there are found to be locked doors then the Second Congregation may hold its services elsewhere. Even the closing of the church this evening will not be taken as a reason for believing that the fight is to be made to the bitter end, for Sunday morning, according to the present plan, there will be gathered at the Cathedral all members of the Second Congregation, and if there are open doors, and no one else holding service, then the regular service of the congregation will be held. This is hardly expected to occur, however, for there seems little doubt but the Anglican Bishop will close up everything against the members of that congregation. In case the church is found to be closed at the hour at which usually the members gather for worship there will be nothing done except the posting of a notice of protest, by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh and his vestry.

There was a development yesterday which will help out the Second Congregation immensely. This was the tender to the Second Congregation of the school rooms of the Sisters' School by them, for the purposes of the Sunday-school. This will prevent the abandonment of that branch of the church work in case there is a cessation of public worship. On that latter point there seems to be little doubt, and as the members of the body find themselves thus persecuted they will not attend the Anglican service, which is presided over by the Anglican Bishop and his followers.

That the Second Congregation cannot fight this time is due to the fact that there is now pending in the United States an appeal from the ruling of the Anglican Bishop, and it is held to be discourteous to Bishop Clark and his associates on the various church committees having to do with affairs in the missionary diocese, to make any attempt to forecast that decision by acting hurriedly. It is held by the members of the Second Congregation that the Bishop may break the law so often as he will, but the members of the church must not follow his lead in this. Therefore there will be absolute peace until the result of the appeal is known, and the action of the officials of the Second Congregation will be based upon that letter.

Owing to the fact that the Charter of the church has been approved, the contest is looked upon by the attorneys of the Second Congregation as won in case they must go into the courts, upon advice or request of the presiding Bishop of the American church. They declare that they will be able to show to the satisfaction of any court that the charter of this church legislates the Bishop out of office effectually, and that he is now assuming the authority which he claims to be exercising. This contention is that there would be no legal authority which is able to carry on the work of the diocese except the standing committee. The fact that the Bishop is still an Anglican Bishop is cited as one of the reasons for this argument, and the belief is that any court will enjoin him as a disturber of the peace.

Bishop Whitaker has put himself on record in a letter received in the last mail as of the opinion that there should be no change in the status here, and that the result of any contest must of course be in favor of the Second Congregation. While the Anglican Bishop has said that he has no information in regard to the action of the American Bishops, and that his only correspondence has been personal, it is asserted that he has received a letter from Bishop Potter setting forth the position which the American church meant to give him, and urging that he permit the Second Congregation to continue its worship until the coming of the American Bishop. The fact that even the advice of such high church authority has no effect upon him indicates that even if the presiding Bishop directs a settlement to the advantage of the Second church by today's mail, he will not follow the advice, but will stand out and insist upon his own way. The course recommended by Bishop Clark, the chief of the American church dignitaries, will be pursued implicitly for the reason that if it lies along divergent paths from those laid out by the Anglican Bishop, there will be presumably an excommunication, but if the American Bishops advised the course, naturally they would take the members of the Second Congregation back into that fold.

STOCKHOLDERS NAME OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company, held yesterday afternoon, the corporation received the reports of its officers and chose a board of directors and officers which show few changes from last year.

The reports show the company to be in excellent financial condition. For the purpose of extending the road the stockholders decided that the capital stock of the company should be increased to \$800,000, an addition of \$300,000 to its capitalization.

The meeting of the company was a large one, there being 2,051 shares out of a total of 2,500, represented. The elections resulted as follows: President, L. A. Thurston; vice president, J. B. Atherton; secretary, J. A. Gilman; treasurer, L. T. Peck; auditor, Charles H. Atherton; directors in addition to the above, W. R. Castle, George Castle and J. H. Fisher. C. G. Ballentyne, the manager, was also made a director ex-officio. The report of the manager, which was read at the meeting, sets forth the condition of the company in full, and is as follows:

The Stockholders of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, Honolulu: Gentlemen:—In presenting this third annual report your manager is glad to be able to state that after experiencing the delays and setbacks with which you are all more or less familiar, the company has completed the installation of its power plant and the construction of its roadbed and overhead structure from Alexander street, on Wilder avenue to Wyllie street, on Liliha, via Hotel and King streets, a distance of 14,726 feet, and on the 31st of August the operation of this part of our system was begun, the Governor of the Territory, with appropriate ceremonies, turning the throttle valve and wishing the company the success it deserved by reason of the installation of a plant of such superior character.

On the 23rd of April a contract was entered into between the Rapid Transit Company and the trustees of the Oahu College and the Island Realty Company for the extension of the company's tracks from the intersection of Punahou street and Wilder avenue to and through the land tracts of the Oahu College and the Island Realty Company, a distance of 9,506 feet, they agreeing to supply all the ballast, perform all the labor required in laying the tracks and building the overhead structure, and pay a bonus of \$17,837.26, in consideration of the company's supplying the track and overhead material. This extension was completed, and operation, in accordance with the requirements of the contract, was begun on October 21st.

On the 31st of October a contract was entered into with James S. McKee for the construction of an extension commencing at the junction of King and Liliha streets, to Kalihi, a distance of 10,250 feet. This contract was completed as far as the Tramways Company's station and operation of this portion of the road was begun on November 21st. The remaining portion of this extension was completed on December 8th and the service extended to Kalihi. This gives us a total track mileage in operation, including turnouts, of 8,414 miles.

These lines are now being operated in three sections, known as the "main line," extending from Alexander street and Wilder avenue to Kalihi; the "Liliha street line," from Wyllie to King street, with a transfer point at King street; and the "Manoa Valley line," with a transfer point at Punahou corner.

Your directors are glad to be able to inform you that the success met with in exceeding their fondest expectations, income not only meeting the expense account but far exceeding it. The income to December 31st—four months—was \$12,999.55, and the operating expense account, \$2,290.20; leaving a balance of \$10,709.35, or 56.61 per cent of the income, which is certainly a very favorable showing, and one with which the shareholders have every reason to be satisfied. As our mileage increases we hope to be able to make even a more favorable showing, especially when we have our lines extended to Waikiki and King street.

One item to which I wish to draw your attention is the fact that there has been

but one serious accident, and the company was entirely exonerated for responsibility therefor by the jury. For a road where everything is new and the great majority of the motormen and conductors without previous experience, this is a showing that cannot be excelled by any road in the United States.

We are now operating ten regular cars with four extras during the heavy morning and evening traffic. At this date we have 15 motor cars and four trailers set up and ready to operate. Our entire car equipment will consist of 25 motor cars and 10 trailers.

FUTURE EXTENSIONS.

A contract is about to be entered into for the extension of our main line from the corner of Wilder avenue and Alexander street to the Waikiki road at or near the Kalia (or John E. King) road, a distance of about 6,170 feet. This line will follow Alexander street to Beretania street, Beretania street to McCully street, and McCully street to and across the McCully tract to the Waikiki road. This will necessitate a rock fill across the McCully tract, which will be made at the expense of the Waikiki Land and Loan Association. It is expected before this work has been completed that arrangements will be made for the extension of the line to and through the Kapiolani Park. After this has been completed, the line commencing at foot of Port street and the Esplanade, along the Esplanade to Alakea street, and up this street to and along Emma and Punchbowl to the extension of Kuakini, along Kuakini to Nuuanu, and along Nuuanu to the brick works. The construction of this line, with transfer points at Hotel and Alakea and King and Alakea streets, will enable passengers to connect with the steamers from all parts of the city.

I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to express my appreciation of the faithful and efficient service rendered the company by its various employees. The moral standard is high, and it will be the aim of the management to keep it so, as too much care cannot be exercised to safeguard the well being of the patrons of the company.

C. G. BALLENTYNE, Manager.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

A Schley banquet will be given in Chicago.

Camilla Urso, the famous violinist, died in New York.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley have returned to Washington.

The town of Shermiston, W. Va., was, at last accounts, burning down.

Dr. Presley M. Rixey has been nominated for surgeon general of the navy.

The Anchor liner Astoria is proceeding towards New York in a damaged condition.

It is reported that the Denver & Rio Grande may build from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles.

Mr. Chamberlain has asked Australia and New Zealand for one thousand men for South African service.

Wm. H. Hoffmeister, ex-supreme recorder of the Legion of Honor, committed suicide at St. Louis.

Dr. Wheeler, of the University of California, may succeed President Adams, of the University of Wisconsin.

President-Elect Palma of Cuba said his country was the best in the world that it can make a republic a success.

Factories in the United States employed in the manufacture of bicycles have decreased 99 per cent in two years.

Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, will try to set aside her stepfather's will by an appeal to the Canadian courts.

By permission of the French government Don Carlos, the pretender, has gone to Nice, to visit his son, Don Jaime, who is ill.

Herbert H. Matteson, cashier of the First National Bank of Great Falls, Mont., is under arrest, charged with a shortage of \$200.

Congress may pass a bill requiring 5,000 feet of pure air ventilation per minute for every fifty miners at depths of over 100 feet in coal mines.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain declares that the Boers will never be again offered such liberal terms as were tendered by Lord Kitchener.

Miss Josephine Holman, of New York, has asked Marconi to release her from her engagement to marry him, and he has complied with her request.

The explosion of a boiler in a spinning mill near Barcelona, Spain, caused the death of at least sixty persons, while more than a hundred are injured, thirty fatally.

Prince Henry has accepted a banquet at the hands of the American Press. The editors and publishers of all the large American papers have been invited to attend.

Abbe Lemire in the Chamber of Deputies urged French intervention in South Africa, saying: "We made the United States free; let us make the Boers free, also."

Nationalist members of Parliament may retire, owing to the depleted state of the Irish political treasury. There is only \$1,100 in it, half of which came from the United States.

In the examination of Neely, accused of postal frauds in Cuba, a letter was produced in which Neely asked a friend to come to Havana, where he was making over \$50 a day.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain made an olive branch speech about the Boers, taking the tone, as the London Morning Post said, of Lincoln in his second presidency.

Danish Special Commissioner Jensen says nine-tenths of the people of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John oppose annexation to the United States, and advises the submission of the question to a vote of the people of Denmark.

Mail Wharf Closed.

Early yesterday morning the Pacific Mail wharf went through the process of fumigation. Fumigator-in-Chief McVeigh watched the administration of the sulphur fumes. The fumigators had quite a job with the wharf on account of its age and the bad state of repair into which it has fallen. The chief difficulty has been to caulk it sufficiently to hold the cleansing fumes. Notwithstanding the care exercised in this work, leaks were discovered in several places, when the fumes were pumped in. The fumigation lasted twelve hours, and it is confidently hoped and expected, that today there is not a live cockroach left under the venerable structure.

There will be a Poverty Social this evening, given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church, at the residence of the pastor, Beretania and Miller streets. There will be a literary program. All attending wearing jewelry or other expensive apparel will be fined. Admission will be 25 cents.

KOHALA DITCH SCHEME

What the Public Doesn't Like In It.

IF THE bill introduced in the House by Delegate Wilcox granting to the Kohala Ditch Company the right to way over public lands in North and South Kohala becomes a law, Samuel Parker and his associates will receive at the hands of Congress, without compensation, a privilege for which they were waiting a few months ago to pay to the Territory of Hawaii an annual license fee of \$1,000, to be increased after five years to not less than \$2,500 per year. Not only that, but it is a privilege which is of considerable value to the government, as is evidenced by the willingness of other companies to pay for similar rights, and by the offer of the syndicate headed by Col. J. W. Jones to pay to the Territory the same annual rental as the parties now applying for a franchise from Congress offered to pay at one time.

While there are but four or five leases of similar import now in force within the Territory, the corporations holding them are paying into the treasury large sums of money annually for the water privileges granted to them by the Territorial government, and which were approved by President McKinley.

The Haiku Sugar Company holds the water rights on Maui, which yield the largest revenue to the government. The company pays an annual rental of \$5,000 a year for their privileges, and the lease still has a long term to run. The Nahiku Sugar Company, also on Maui, has water rights for which it pays \$500 for the first ten years, after which the annual license fee is to be \$1,000.

The Waialua Agricultural Company has purchased the water rights on its property on Oahu at an annual license fee of \$3,000, but the agreement does not go into effect for a few years. The Hind lease in the Kohala tract has been agreed upon, but at the land commissioner's office yesterday no exact data as to the annual fee, was at hand, though the rental was thought to be \$1,000 a year.

The bill which was introduced in Congress makes no mention of compensation for the water rights to be paid either to the Territorial or the National governments. When the proposition of the Chicago syndicate, represented here by J. W. Jones, was put before the Executive Council, Governor Dole expressed his opposition to the proposition, but the value of the lease was long considered, and the agreement, as finally decided upon, fixed the annual license at \$1,000 per year, not only during the operation of the ditches, but while they were in process of construction.

At the expiration of five years the rental was to be \$1,500, and 5 per cent of the gross revenues from the sale of the water, provided, however, that no time after five years was the amount to be paid to the Territory to be less than \$2,500 annually, and at the end of fifty-five years the rate to be paid for the privilege was to be readjusted by arbitration, and at the end of the term of years all rights and improvements acquired under this license were to be surrendered to the government.

The Parker interests did not oppose the granting of the license at this time, but just as negotiations were drawing to a close and the contract had been consummated, ready for submission to the Secretary of the Interior, Governor Dole received a letter from that department in which it was advised that the Territory had no authority to execute leases for government lands, and that an act of Congress would be required.

Upon receipt of such advice from Washington, said Governor Dole yesterday, all negotiations with the promoters of the Kohala water scheme were declared off, as the Territory had no authority to grant such privileges.

Within a few days Samuel Parker withdrew his acquiescence with the application made by Colonel Jones, there having been at that time a compromise between the two parties applying for the same rights. Governor Dole exhibited the letter from Samuel Parker, sent through his attorneys, in which he formally withdrew from the agreement made with the Chicago syndicate, and made application for himself for the same privileges. He filed with the application to the Executive Council for the Kohala water privileges, the copy of a contract which he had signed with the Territory to grant, and in which John W. Jones is named as trustee. This contract is almost identical with the one which had been agreed upon as with Colonel Jones individually, but representing a party of eastern capitalists, and by its terms also, the Territory was to receive \$1,000 annual rental for the first five years, and \$1,500 and 5 per cent of the gross revenues after that time, to be not less than \$2,500 annually. Governor Dole stated that he had no idea as to what course the Kohala ditch bill would follow in Congress, or whether it would be sent to Honolulu before final action is taken upon it.

One further objection to the Kohala water scheme, which was urged at the discussion last September, was that it would cut off the water supply from the homesteaders at Waimea and Kawaihae. Professor Curtis J. Lyons urged this objection, and in the final agreement drawn up by the Executive Council there was an express provision that the "licensee shall divert no water draining towards Waimea, or in any way interfere with the source of any water supply of Waimea," also that the "licensee shall not diminish the supply of water so used beneficially in the Waipio and Honokane valleys."

The bill introduced in Congress makes no reference to the Waimea settlers, and Professor Lyons stated yesterday that this was a grave mistake, as they should be amply protected in any contract affecting the Kohala water supply.

The proposed act of Congress also gives the promoters of the scheme six years to complete the ditches, while by virtue of the agreement with the Territorial government, the work was to be

have been completed within five years. The bill practically leaves the homesteaders at the mercy of the corporation, while the contract agreed upon in Executive Council, amply protected the farmers occupying land in the vicinity, forbidding also the company from acquiring land or engaging in agriculture within the district named.

GEARVILLE CASES ARE CONTINUED

In the District Court yesterday J. Anderson and E. L. Hardy, who were arrested in a Gearville brothel on Wednesday night, forfeited bail of \$50 each. These were charged with violating section 91 of the Penal Laws.

The nine Porto Rican women who were also arrested in the Honolulu Investment Company's stockade, were remanded until today. Their jailers declare that in their habits they are more like beasts than women. Judge Kaukoku is defending the fragrant bunch.

The cases of fourteen Chinese charged with gambling were nolle prossed. The prosecution's witnesses testified that defendants had been playing a friendly game of dominoes, and that the money on the table was the proceeds of a collection taken up for a needy countryman. Attorney Gill appeared for the Pakes.

W. E. Crowell, deputy sheriff at Kohala, Kauai, has been promoted to be deputy sheriff at Waimea, in place of Walter Wright, resigned.

News came from Kauai on the Iwani that a negro had disemboweled a native in a drunken row, and had run away, only to be captured at Lihue. The coon's name is said to be Henry.

Officer Mossman is the latest claimant for fame as a stopper of runaways. He recently brought a huck to a full stop when it was threatening damage to life and property.

ANOTHER JAP TAKES HIS LIFE

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock Guy Owens, the well known electrician, received a telephone message from his brother, Roy Owens, the electrician of the Oahu Sugar Company, that the dead body of a Japanese had just been found hanging in a shed on the government road between Waipio and Waipahu.

Mr. Owens was walking along the road from Waipio to Waipahu when a Portuguese boy met him and told him that the body of a Japanese was hanging in a shed used by the laborers on the road.

Investigation proved such to be the case. The Japanese was discovered quite dead, suspended by the neck from a crossbeam.

When Mr. Owens telephoned, the men from the Oahu Sugar Company were running to the scene of the tragedy.

Manager Ahrens, of the Oahu plantation, confirmed the story by telephone last night. An inquest will be held this morning.

This is the fifth suicide which has occurred in or around Honolulu this month.

It is possible that the suicide of yesterday is connected with the suicide of Otsuka, a Japanese, which occurred at Waikiki on Wednesday morning.

At the inquest on the body of Otsuka, Hoshima, the uncle of deceased, testified that Otsuka, until the 18th inst., had worked at Alca. The district of Alca is adjacent to the lands of the Oahu plantation, and it is possible that the cause which led to Otsuka taking his own life, is responsible for the suicide of his countryman in the shed on the government road in the vicinity of the scenes of both men's past lives.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

January 25—Trs. Oahu College to C. R. Hemenway, lot 6, block 22, College Hills tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,200.

January 27—O. Kahakaula to A. de S. Medeiros, interest in R. P. 3221, Keaaula, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration, \$240.

Kaahue and wife to Jno. de Rego, interest in R. P. 3221, Keaaula, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration, \$10.

Kakaola (W.) to Akana, lot 1 of R. P. 6055, Kakaola, Molokai. Consideration, \$79.

N. A. Jones, by attorney, to E. D. Lance, lot 8, and portion lot 9, block 2, Punahou, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$600, and mortgage of \$1,600.

S. Kawaloa Estate, by administrator, to Jno. A. Buck, grant 1356, Opeo, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$2,314.

M. da S. Madeira and wife to M. I. Gouveia, portion R. P. 1945, Punahou, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$800.

List of deeds filed for record January 30, 1902:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
A. S. Humphreys and wife—J. H. Afong		D
C. Bolte—Daniel Kealoha		D
J. K. Kapuni—O. E. C. Blackstad		D

THROWN FROM HIS BICYCLE

T. Osborn, a school boy, son of Manager Osborn of the Concrete Construction Company, was badly hurt by a fall from his bicycle on Beretania street yesterday afternoon.

The lad was thrown on his way to his home on Wilder avenue, near Makiki street. A friend was riding along on horseback, and Osborn was holding to the saddle flap, and riding without his feet on the pedals. When opposite the Methodist church the horse made a swerve, and the bicycle of Osborn was thrown across the road and the youth fell heavily.

He was unconscious when picked up, and for a time after he had been carried into the office of Dr. Mays, near by, where it was found that his collar bone was broken. He did not recover consciousness until the fracture had been reduced, and he was then removed to his home.

German steamship men are in New York discussing a trans-Atlantic combination.

School for Sugar Industry

SCHOOL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AT BRUNSWICK: Established 1873; Subsidized by the Government; Enlarged 1876—Frequented hitherto by 1,153 persons. Commencement of the preparatory course, February 14; of the Principal Course, March 4, 1902.

The Direction:

PROF. DR. R. FRÜHLING and DR. A. RUSSINO

Weak Children

A Sickly Child Made Strong.

We know you will be greatly interested in this testimonial. It tells you how you can make your sickly child robust and hearty.

Mrs. A. Lawrence, of Bowden, South Australia, sends us this picture of her child, with the following letter:



"My child, now four years old, was always delicate, and medicine did him no good. A friend told me to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I did so, and you would have been astonished to notice the prompt change. All my friends say it was simply wonderful. Only four bottles made my weak and sickly child strong and healthy. I want to urge all mothers who have delicate children to try this tonic.

Ayer's Pills are the best liver pills you can buy. They cure constipation, biliousness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Regular line of Packets Sailing from New York to Honolulu at regular intervals.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

Trespass Notice.

ANY ONE FOUND TRESPASSING on the lands of Dr. James Wright will be prosecuted according to law.

Per THOMAS S. KAY, Attorney in Fact.

PETTED MONGOOSE SEIZED

An Island Export 'Frisco Won't Take.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—A mongoose raised a merry row here a few days ago, in an effort to get into San Francisco. The animal, which is so little loved in Hawaii, arrived here on the transport Kilpatrick, as the property of Surgeon J. B. Hallwood, of the United States Army. Hallwood got him in the Philippines, and thought him a charming present to bestow upon a dear friend in the East.

Mongoose or mongooses—take your choice—are not allowed to land in the United States, as the havoc caused by them in Hawaii is known here, and the chicken fanciers of the United States don't want to lose their pets in mongoose fashion.

Congress passed a law over a year ago, which prohibited the importation of the animals. Surgeon Hallwood had the mongoose in a brass cage on the transport, and when he tried to walk ashore with him, was permitted to do so by the customs inspectors, who were not familiar with the inhibition of Congress.

The mongoose was registered at the Occidental Hotel, along with Mr. and Mrs. Hallwood, and was given a room in the basement. Deputy Surveyor Chauncey St. John is a regular guest at the Occidental, and was invited by a friend to go below and view the strange animal that had been brought from the Philippines. When Chauncey learned that it was a mongoose he recalled the dictum of Congress and immediately ordered the goose and cage taken to the United States Appraiser's store.

There, for want of a better place, the mongoose was put in the room where opium is kept. During the night the watchman who is locked up in the store from closing until dawn, marvelled much at the strange noise. He did not know that a mongoose was in the place, and imagined that thieves were tunnelling into the opium stock, which is worth a half million dollars.

When the opium storeroom was opened in the morning, it was found that the mongoose had gnawed its way out of the box in which he was confined, and had opened a case of opium and acquired a "package." Filled with the inspiration of the poppy, the Filipino had chanted about the room, scattering samples of tea all about and making a mess of everything. It was impossible to capture him, and finally Surgeon Hallwood was sent for. The mongoose recognized his master and allowed himself to be caged.

The case is pending at Washington. Doctor Hallwood contending that the mongoose had every right to land, and the customs' authorities standing by the law.

KNOWN IN HONOLULU.

Rhea Gettings, who accompanied Max Kershaw to Honolulu a couple of years ago, and posed as his wife there, has been awarded most of his estate, valued at from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Kershaw was an Easterner, who, after graduating at a leading university, became addicted to drunkenness, and for the last five years led a most dissolute life, until he died a few months ago.

During his wild career, he spent some weeks in Honolulu, in company with Miss Gettings, and the pranks of the pair at Waikiki will be long remembered. When Kershaw died he left a will giving almost all his estate to Miss Gettings, who was then in the Orient.

Kershaw's brother disputed the will, claiming that it was not genuine and that Max was not of sound mind at the date of the document, April, 1901. The case has been on trial here for many weeks, but now Judge Coffey has admitted the will to probate, and Miss Gettings will get the money.

Miss Mae Landegon, of New York City, is now the guest of Madame Genevra Johnston-Bishop, at the Angelus Hotel, in Los Angeles. Madame Bishop is to sing in Honolulu in February, and Miss Landegon will accompany her. They will sail from here on February 6, on the steamship Sierra. Madame Genevra Johnston-Bishop is a well-known concert singer. She is a native of Marion, Ohio, and received doubtless give Honoluluans an enjoyable concert.

Miss Mary Barker, of San Francisco, who is supposed to be in Honolulu now, is not expected home until March. She was in Japan some time, and her musical education in New York and abroad. She is a very large and fairly good-looking woman, with an excellent voice, and is thoroughly skilled in her art. She is not of the very highest class of soloists, but will have written here that she expects to stay some weeks in the Islands.

There are very few Hawaiians at the hotels now, as those who have spent most of the winter here have returned to Hawaii or gone East. At the Occidental Hotel, which usually has quite a crowd of Islanders, there are now only Mr. Lewers and Ernest Parker, son of Samuel Parker.

Samuel Parker and his wife and Prince David and his wife are still in the East, and no tidings of them have reached here.

Transport Service Unchanged.

PORTLAND, Or., January 20.—Senator John H. Mitchell telegraphed the Chamber of Commerce today that the rumors of a change in the transport service are simply talk; that the service will remain in the hands of the government. A tele-

gram was received in response to a dispatch forwarded by the chamber last Saturday, requesting the Senator to wire fully the intentions of the government regarding the transport service, and what is the meaning of the contract system of handling business, a matter which has been given considerable attention recently. Senator Mitchell's answer is to the effect that there is no immediate need for any immediate action, as there is no probability of a change being made in the near future. The telegram is as follows:

"S. M. Mears, President Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Or.: No change whatever; simply talk. Not probable that any radical change will be made in the very near future in the transport service. (Signed) 'JOHN H. MITCHELL'."

PREPARING TO SEND LEPERS

[Special to the Advertiser.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Evidently, San Francisco expects to ship its lepers to Hawaii. The Board of Health, at a meeting held on Wednesday, passed a resolution which showed this belief and intent. Some time ago the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated by the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco for the purchase of a site for a leper hospital in this county. There are several lepers here, and they are very poorly housed; in fact, as was proved in the case of Pratt, of Peopole, if they could easily gain their freedom if they desired.

Hawaiians will remember that about a year and a half ago, a man named Pratt alias Peepelow, arrived in Honolulu on the steamship China, and announced that he was a leper and had come to cure the diseased at the settlement on Molokai. Pratt was examined by the Board of Health of Hawaii, and was detained at the quarantine station in the harbor until he was secretly shipped back to San Francisco. Pratt told many and varying stories, but made it plain that the Board of Health of San Francisco allowed lepers to roam about at pleasure. Pratt has once been an inmate of the leper hospital here, but had been allowed to go in order to become an incubus of Hawaii, and free San Francisco of his keep.

It was about the time that Pratt went to Honolulu from here that talk of making Hawaii the dumping ground for all lepers of the United States became active. In fact, I believe that the articles printed in the press of the country concerning Pratt's mission to Hawaii caused the subject to be given serious consideration by the health authorities of the various States. Now many of the States, and the big cities where there are lepers, and especially in Louisiana and New Orleans, the authorities expect confidentially to rid themselves of their lepers by dispatching them to Molokai.

They believe that the Wilcox bill, providing for the transfer of the Molokai leper colony and all lepers in the country to the jurisdiction of the United States, will pass at this session, and it is for this reason that the Board of Health of San Francisco has now asked the Supervisors to delay purchasing any site for a pest house, or leper hospital, until final action is taken on the Wilcox bill.

Hawaiians may look for small sympathy from the States in the Territory's opposition to making Molokai a vast leper colony, and taking its management away from the Island government. The average citizen of the mainland has a poor appreciation of the feelings of Hawaiians in this matter, and thinks that the plan of putting a few hundred lepers more on Molokai should not be combated by the people of Hawaii. The people of the United States do not realize that Hawaii is making every effort to stamp out the frightful disease which has more than anything else given the Islands a bad name, and seem to think that the perpetuation of the leper colony of Molokai is a worthy object.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

VAN DER VELDE GOT FIVE DAYS

(From Wednesday's daily.)

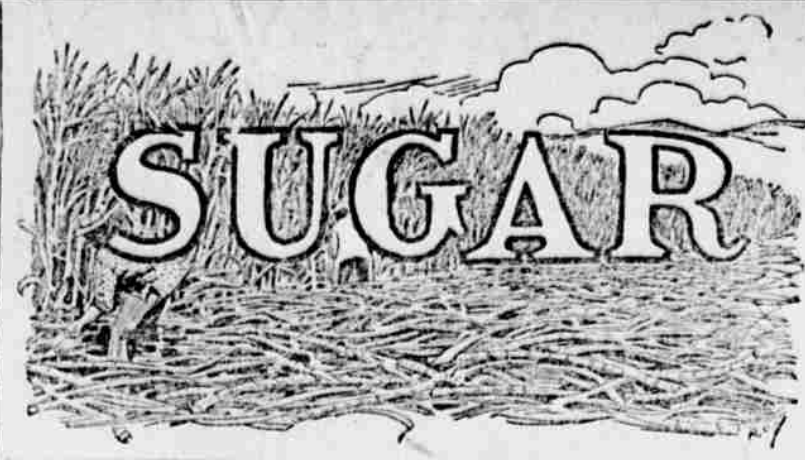
The San Francisco Chronicle says: Ex-Lieutenant L. A. Van der Velde of the Dutch navy, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Cabanis to five days' imprisonment on the charge of petty larceny, to which he had pleaded guilty nearly two weeks ago. After resigning from the navy the defendant had gone to Honolulu, where he secured a position as surveyor for one of the large sugar plantations, but his health failing, he came to this city, arriving here with about \$200. This money he expended on his health and looking for work, and when he took a bicycle in front of the Public Library he had eaten nothing for two days. He has wealthy relatives and friends in Holland, but preferred to suffer in silence rather than that they should know his condition.

In the Islands he met another Holland of good family, William George de Boer, and together they came to this city. De Boer has money in his own right in Holland, but he is a good liver, and his last remittance of 2,500 marks did not cover the period until the next is due, so he was unable to aid his friend. He was arrested at the same time with Van der Velde, but beyond the fact that he knew his friend was desperate and intended to do something he was not a party to the offense and was released.

But he has stayed by his friend during his trouble, and has daily called at the City Prison, and visited with him during the time allotted. In addition to this he has cabled twice, through the Dutch Consul, Wilfrid B. Chapman, for funds with which to pay any possible fine that may be inflicted, but no answer has been received. The case has twice been continued, and yesterday being the day fixed for sentence, the court had no option but to impose it. When his name was called the ex-naval officer stood at attention, and heard the judgment of the court with apparent emotion other than a heightened color. His attorney, William Caldwell, made an earnest plea for clemency, which the court was willing to recognize owing to the fact that the defendant had already been confined two weeks.

A CURE FOR LUMBAGO.

W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., U. S. A., says: For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



SUGAR

Williams, Dimond & Co., writing to their local correspondents by the cable, under date of January 21st, say: Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, dry granulated for local consumption still being quoted at 4.50c.

Beets—January 17th, no sales; January 18th, to arrive sale, 400 tons, at 3.5c; January 20th, spot sale 350 tons at 3.5c, establishing basis for 95-degree centrifugals in New York on that date, 3.25c; San Francisco, 3c.

New York Refined—Unchanged. London Beets—January 17th, 6s 7 1/2d; January 18th and 20th, 6s 6d.

London Cable—January 18th, quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 8s 3d; fair refining, 7s 3d. Same date last year, 11s 9d and 10s 9d, respectively. February beets, 6s 7 1/2d, against 8s 4 1/2d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Latest mail advices from New York under date of the 16th instant, reveal a considerable number of transactions in centrifugals, 95-degree test, on basis 3.5c. European markets, however, are higher, and in England the expectation of an increase in import duty there has a tendency to advance prices. In refined the demand is light.

SURECKELS' TWO VOICES.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—John D. Sureckels has stirred up much talk among sugar men of California, by a letter he wrote a fortnight ago to the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives. The San Francisco Call, which is owned by Sureckels, who is the president of the Oceanic Steamship Company and the Spreckels Sugar Refining Company, has advocated the importance of the beet sugar industry, and the necessity of protecting and fostering it by not removing the Cuban raw cane sugar tax, but his letter to Washington, which is claimed to be an effort to obtain legislation against the beet sugar industry, is said to be directly opposite to the tone of the Call.

John L. Howard, who is president of two beet sugar factories in California, and who represented the California beet sugar men at the National Beet Sugar Convention in Washington, roasts

Sureckels to a turn. He says: "Mr. Sureckels and the sugar trust's position is this: They want all the duty on Cuban raw cane sugar taken off. If they cannot get that, they want the duty reduced as much as possible. They want cheap raw sugar, but not for a minute do they want the duty on refined sugar lowered. I understand the sugar trust owns half an interest in the Spreckels Western Sugar Refinery, and their two beet sugar plants at Watsonville and Salinas, Cal."

"The beet sugar men do not propose to let Mr. Sureckels pose as one of them and in that role try to get free raw sugar from Cuba, and indirectly kill off the growing competition of beet sugar. Unless the duty on refined sugar is reduced the public will not get any benefit from the free entry of Cuban raw cane sugar. The fact should be remembered."

"Not many months ago the sugar trust increased the capital stock \$15,000,000. Money obtained from this source, according to definite reports, was used to buy up or get control of Cuban sugar plantations. As long ago as last spring Mr. Havemeyer is known to have stated that the next Congress—meaning the one now in session—would remove the Cuban sugar tariff. So the trust has for a year at least been actively preparing for the contemplated removal of that tariff."

aiding the trust.

"The sentimental plea of a 'moral obligation' this country owes Cuba is aiding the trust in its campaign. The trust is taking advantage of that plea, and we are morally obligated to make Cuba independent. On the other hand we are morally obligated to look out for our own people and affairs first. To remove the Cuban sugar tariff will in the long run hurt a thousand American farmers where it will benefit one Cuban. If, as the trust says, it wants to help the poor Cuban and also the American consumer of sugar by removing the duty on raw cane sugar from Cuba, why not give the American public the benefit of both free raw and refined sugar? Germany and China would flood the United States with refined sugar, and wipe out the trust if the duty on the refined article was removed."

THE COST OF COLLECTING HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—A statement from the Secretary of the Treasury on the expense of collecting revenue from customs for the last fiscal year, has the following as to Hawaii:

DESIGNATION.	No.	Per Day.	Per annum.	Aggregate.
Port of Honolulu, District of Hawaii—				
Collector	1	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	
Deputy collector	1	2,700.00	2,700.00	
Chief examiner	1	2,400.00	2,400.00	
Examiner and gauger	1	2,100.00	2,100.00	
Examiner	1	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Deputy collector and clerk	3	1,800.00	5,400.00	
Deputy collector and cashier	1	1,800.00	1,800.00	
Examiner	1	1,800.00	1,800.00	
Deputy collector and clerk	1	1,600.00	1,600.00	
Examiner	1	1,600.00	1,600.00	
Deputy collector	2	1,500.00	3,000.00	
Examiner	1	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Welsher	1	\$4.00	1,400.00	
Clerk	1	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Clerk	1	1,400.00	1,400.00	
Inspector	4	4.00	1,600.00	
Assistant welsher	4	\$3.50	5,110.00	
Deputy collector and inspector	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Stenographer	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Clerk	11	1,200.00	13,200.00	
Inspector	11	3.50	14,052.50	
Inspector	6	\$3.50	7,665.00	
Clerk	2	2,400.00	2,400.00	
Deputy collector	14	2.75	14,052.50	
Deputy collector and inspector	1	900.00	900.00	
Inspector	1	900.00	900.00	
Sampler and verifier	1	900.00	900.00	
Foreman of laborers	1	720.00	720.00	
Laborer	11	450.00	5,250.00	
Total	85		106,700.00	

*When employed.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

THE KAISER'S YACHT.

It Will Be Launched at New York on February 25th.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Wallace Downey, the shipbuilder, has returned from Washington, where he has been arranging the details for the launching of Emperor William's new yacht. "I called on President Roosevelt," said Mr. Downey, "and found him enthusiastically interested in the preparations to receive the Kaiser's representative. The President was at first in favor of February 17th for the launching, but when I explained to him that the tide conditions on the 25th would be more favorable to the purpose, he decided that he would arrange his engagements to suit that date. At his suggestion I went over to the State Department, where I consulted with Assistant Secretary Hill, who has the program in charge. While we were talking Rear Admirals Evans and Crowninshield came in. I explained to them my reasons for desiring to launch the yacht on February 25th, and, after consulting with the German Ambassador, that date was fixed upon. The State Department is now considering the program. Our company will issue about 2,000 invitations for the launching, and will probably run a boat from the Battery to the island to carry its invited guests. We will ask the city to give us the necessary police protection to insure against any objectionable characters interfering with the official visitors and we will so arrange everything that all our guests will have an unobstructed view of the ceremonies. We are overwhelmed with offers from bands and singing societies to furnish music for the occasion, but I think military bands and those of the warships will be all that can be accommodated."

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—If the Princess Henry does not accompany her husband, the Admiral, to the United States, it will be because she wishes to remain at home, says the Berlin correspondent of the Journal and American. The Princess is making every effort, social and political, to be allowed to form one of the launching party that has now become of international interest. Should the princess succeed in obtaining the Kaiser's royal permission to make the trip, she will be accompanied by an entourage of court ladies.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Assurances have been given by Mayor Harrison to Dr. W. W. Weaver, the consul of the German Empire, that extraordinary precautions will be taken to protect Prince Henry from anarchists during his visit to Chicago. The announcement that Emma Goldman was en route for this city and that two local colonies of "reds" intended making demonstrations against the idea of royalty at the time of the prince's visit, caused Consul Weaver to apply to the city's chief executive for special protection.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CROUP.

A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life, and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steers, of Goodwin, S. D., U. S. A., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up," and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

BANKERS WILL SEE ISLANDS

They Come to Look Into Hawaiian Business.

M. R. P. N. LILIENTHAL, manager of the Anglo-Californian Bank, of

San Francisco, will arrive in the steamer Alameda on Friday, for the purpose of making a short stay here and becoming acquainted with the industries and general business of the Islands. While the length of his stay has not been determined as yet, it is believed that he will not return to San Francisco until the sailing of the Sonoma, February 11th, and in the event of business engagements even this may be passed.

Mrs. Lilienthal, who was Miss Seligman, daughter of the founder of the banking house of Seligman & Co., of New York, London, Paris and Vienna, accompanied her husband. In the party also is Mr. Jesse W. Seligman, the distinguished corporation lawyer of San Francisco, attorney for Seligman & Co. on the Pacific Coast, and the legal representative of the Anglo-Californian Bank of London and San Francisco, accompanied by his wife. There are also several friends who have had the trip in contemplation for some time, and have taken the opportunity to make it now in a party. The members of the party have many friends here and there will be entertainment plenty during the time of their stay.

The men in the party all have great interests here. Mr. Lilienthal having been one of the first stockholders of the First American Bank, and as well the practical organizer of the First National Bank, while being heavily interested in securities of the various corporations of the Islands. The others also have been liberal buyers of sugar shares in the past and now retain holdings which will lead them without doubt to an investigation of the plantations and the outlook for sugar here. There will also be a reflex action, as the impression made upon the minds of these men will have great weight in the fixing of the status of certain shares upon the return of these men to San Francisco. The banking house of Seligman & Co. is the fiscal agent of the United States Government in Europe and the name of Seligman in Eastern financial circles is as that of Rothschild in Europe.

In the matters of the First National Bank it was discovered yesterday that there have been several sales of the stock during the week past, and that these have been going into the hands of the present board of officers of the bank. It was reported in the street yesterday that the sales were made about the basis of 197, and that President Cecil Brown and Director Drier were doing the purchasing. There was a rumor that the transfers of the stock had been made, despite the fact that there is in the view taken by the attorneys of the non-resident stockholders an annual meeting still pending. In the letter of Col. G. W. Macfarlane to his attorney, to the officers of the bank, the meeting of January 14th is referred to as a "pretended" meeting. As the board in acting upon his request for another meeting, declared that the decision was that the meeting alluded to was not a legal one, the conclusion of the outsiders was that nothing could be done to disturb the status of the prior date, and that whatever vote was cast must be that represented by the proxies presented at that meeting.

It was intimated at the time of the action leading to the call for another meeting that the attorneys for the Mainland stockholders would ask for a court order to prevent any transfers, but this has not been done, and it is believed that there will be nothing until close to the time for the meeting, now called for March 8th.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

January 21.—J. N. Kukilahu to W. W. Atull, apans 1 and 2, R. P. 114, Kul. 5878, Kaonohi, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$30.

January 22.—J. K. Kaee and husband to W. C. Parke, interest in apans 1 and 2, R. P. 7474, Kul. 3345, Wailua, Oahu. Consideration, \$100.

January 23.—Kaee and wife to W. C. Parke, portion R. P.'s 6978, 5489, 6020 and 6021, Wailua, Kauai. Consideration, \$10,000.

J. Kaee and wife to W. C. Parke, apans 1, R. P. 6021, Kul. 3226, Wailua, Kauai. Consideration, \$200.

J. Kumalae and wife to J. A. Maaga, apans 39, Kul. 11216; R. P. 3996, Kul. 987, Kapaemahu, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration, \$2,800.

G. A. Rowell and wife to Kate L. Rogers et al., one-seventh interest in estate of George B. Rowell, Kauai. Consideration, \$1.

Gear, Lansing & Co. to J. S. Rogers, lot 4, block 14, Kaimuki tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$500.

January 23.—Kekahuna and wife et al. to Mauloia (K.), portion apans 2, R. P. 3225, Kul. 1808, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$500.

H. Hao to D. Hao, interest in grant 3761, Kealahou, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration, \$5, and mortgage of \$250.

January 24.—Paakonia (W.) et al. to M. K. Pukio, apans 1, R. P. 2540, Kul. 1515; R. P. 3049, Kul. 2023, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$375.

S. Mahoe et al. to H. P. Baldwin, interest in grant 1168, Kaaanapali, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration, \$125.

Arrangements are being made whereby the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies will handle the freight business of the Santa Fe railroad.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE of intention to Foreclose Mortgage AND OF SALE.

In accordance with a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Waikiki Beach Co., Ltd., a corporation duly existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, to F. Wundenberg, trustee, dated October 15, 1901, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 227, pages 417 to 451, notice is hereby given that said Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of Four Hundred Dollars on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1901, and upon said closure will sell at public auction, at the auction rooms of JAS. F. MORGAN, Queen street, Honolulu, on

MONDAY, FEB. 3, A. D. 1902,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

For further particulars, apply to
J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney at Law, Magoon Block,
corner Merchant and Alakea Sts.,
Dated Honolulu, January 10, 1902.

The premises covered by said mortgage are as follows:

The property covered by said mortgage is the entire property and business known as the Waikiki Inn, situated and carried on at Waikiki, Island of Oahu, and is particularly described as follows:

First—That certain indenture of lease made from Thomas Wright to G. F. Bulen, dated February 27, 1899, of a parcel of land situate at Waikiki, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Lot B—Commencing at the north corner of this lot, being northeast corner of lot A, and running S. 52 E. 84 feet along road; S. 37 W. 133.5 feet along lot C; N. 51 50' W. 84 feet along beach; thence N. 37 E. 132.8 feet along lot A to starting point, containing an area of 11,111.3 square feet. Said indenture of lease from said Thomas Wright to said G. F. Bulen is duly recorded in Liber 197, pages 376-380, and was duly assigned to the said mortgagee by bill of sale of the said G. F. Bulen, dated October 4, 1899, and recorded in Liber 193, page 422.

Second—That certain indenture of lease made by Edward C. Rowe to Anna Klemme, dated February 28, 1899, of a parcel of land situate at Waikiki, Honolulu, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Lot A—Commencing at the north corner of this lot adjoining a lot belonging to lessor and running S. 52 E. 74 feet along said road; S. 37 W. 132.8 feet along lot B; N. 51 50' W. 84 feet along beach; N. 37 E. 132 feet along lot belonging to lessor to starting point, containing an area of 11,076 square feet. Said indenture of lease from said Edward C. Rowe to said Anna Klemme is duly recorded in Liber 185, page 425, and was conveyed to said G. F. Bulen by assignment of lease, dated April 4, 1899, and recorded in Liber 185, page 425, and by said G. F. Bulen assigned to the said mortgagee by bill of sale dated October 4, 1899, recorded in Liber 103, page 422.

Also the Furniture, Goods, Chattels and Effects of the said Inn, chiefly described as follows:

Twenty Bedsteads, 20 Spring Mattresses, 23 Mattresses, 126 Sheets, 41 Pillows, 33 Spreads, 22 Bureaus, 26 Washstands, 21 Toilet Sets, 21 Tables, 111 Wardrobes, 117 Chairs, 22 Dining Chairs, 22 Arm Chairs, Center Table, Cane, Flower Pot, Cane Lounge, Secretary, Bamboo Rug, Wash Bowl, Pitcher, Soap Dish, Brush Dish, 2 Slop Pails, Screen, 3 Silk Pillows, 119 Pillow Cases, 280 Towels, 8 Rugs, 45 Curtains, 29 pairs Curtains, 20 Mats, 22 Blankets, 24 Pictures, Cot, Piano and Stool, 2 Whatnots, 61 Table Covers, 3 Vases, Lamp Bracket, 2 Lamps, 3 Sofas, 429 Napkins, 74 Table Cloths, 325 Bathing Suits, 19 Tables, Dining, 3 Bedboards, 2 Ice Boxes, 7 Tables, Table Extension, 111 Towels, 21 Box, Box Lounge Mattress, Rattan Lounge, Glass Mirror, 2 Clocks, Washing Table, Office Safe, Cash Register, Cooking Range, 35 Tea Cups, 63 Coffee Cups, 11 Egg Cups, 6 Oyster Dishes, 9 Glass Tumblers, 93 Dinner Plates, 19 Breakfast Plates, 81 Bread Plates, 125 Saucers, 21 Vegetable Dishes, 22 Glass Finger Bowls, 7 Fruit Dishes, 26 Oyster Shells, 102 Glass Goblets, 23 Wine and Champagne, 11 Glass Nut Dishes, 23 Glass Sugar Bowls, 24 Glass Vinegar Bottles, 13 Nut Crackers, 8 salts and Peppers, 50 Peppers, 6 Trays, 150 Plated Forks, 164 Knives, 251 Spoons, 75 Glass Jellies, 60 Soup Plates, 132 Vegetable Dishes

OUR SPECIAL LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—Two Honolulu honeymooners are passing in sweetness and happiness here amid the hurly burly of high society and a bustling Congressional season. With only two weeks of wedded joy behind them, and, as everybody hopes, many, many years of affectionate associations ahead of them, Col. and Mrs. Sam Parker and Prince and Princess David set foot in the Federal Capital Saturday evening, after the last Hawaiian mail had closed. The whirling automobiles of the Raleigh Hotel bore them away from the railroad terminal to that hostelry, where the best apartments money could buy were forthwith at their disposal.

"Hon. and Mrs. Sam Parker, Honolulu," and "Prince and Princess D. Kawananakoa," the bridal couples inscribed themselves on the register, but there were others with the party. Judge George Davis was with Col. Parker. Miss Alice Campbell and Mrs. Anita Christal, also of Honolulu, were with the Colonel's wife. They took apartments on the fourth and fifth floors of this towering house of public entertainment and the days that have since been devoted to social festivities. Gayety in social circles is now at its height and the visitors have been participants thereof.

Tuesday evening the second of the large public receptions after New Years has held at the White House. It was given in honor of the judiciary, but the fashionable of the Capital were there, and prominent in the throng were Col. and Mrs. Parker and Prince and Princess David, as well as Judge Davis. As fine liveliness as could be mustered in Washington conveyed the Honoluluans from their hotel, up the circular driveway, in front of the White House and under the gigantic port cochere. Passing in the long line of guests that filed before the President and his wife and the ladies of the Cabinet, there were no more striking couples than these newly-wedded ones from the territorial capital in the Mid-Pacific. They received the glad hand from the President, who had a few special words of welcome for them; they rushed through the blue parlor into the eddying throng in the east room; they essayed the delights of a stroll in the big conservatory, filled with palms and blossoms.

Finally the brilliantly uniformed Marine Band was playing its last inspiring selection. With Col. Bingham at the head and Major Charles Macaulay, of the Marine Corps, and Commander Gilmore, of the Navy, immediately behind, the Presidential procession formed for the march through the east room and along the corridor, prior to the ascent to the family apartments, the signal that the reception was at an end. The long line of people stood back, forming a human lane. The President, with Mrs. Roosevelt on his arm, passed along, smiling beneficently on both sides. Cabinet officers and their wives followed. Before the line closed others passed along. Among them were Col. and Mrs. Parker, who swept down the corridor. Col. Parker looked and walked a king. Immaculate was his attire; gigantic his physique. His forehead, black as a raven's wing, was brushed almost a pompadour. His head was erect, his eyes flashed the light of victory and success. Mrs. Parker commanded the envy and admiration of the multitude of ladies who gazed in wonder at her beauty and magnificent attire. Her costume of black net was as elegant as though it had been made in Paris, and four great rows of diamonds, set in silver, according to the latest style, glistened around her neck; representing more money than the combined fortunes of many of the guests. Her daughter, Princess David, of more youthful beauty, was quite as much a cynosure of feminine eyes. She and the Prince are a stunning pair. All of the Honoluluans enjoyed themselves greatly at the beautiful reception.

According to their present plans both Col. and Mrs. Parker and Prince and Princess David will leave Washington for Honolulu towards the close of next week. It was not their intention to come to Washington at first, as Mrs. Parker and Prince and Princess David were to return to Honolulu from San Francisco, while Col. Parker came on to Washington to attend to some of his business affairs. But it was finally decided to make a journey to the Capital a part of their wedding tour. Judge George Davis came here to be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. He is stopping at the Raleigh. Solicitor General Richards, of the Department of Justice, moved his admission to the court on Monday, January 13, and on the payment of a fee of \$10 he was given a certificate which qualifies him to argue cases before the highest tribunal in this country. Mr. Edgar Cayless preceded him in qualifying before the Supreme Court and claims to be the first Hawaiian lawyer to be admitted to that privilege. Mr. Cayless was admitted to the court last week on motion of Representative Shafroth of Colorado.

As is already well known in Hawaii Judge Davis has come to appear in the celebrated case of the Territory of Hawaii against Oskai Mankiehl. Solicitor General Richards, who has shown Judge Davis many courtesies, is trying to have the case advanced for a hearing, and Judge Davis hopes he may be able to wait here till it is heard. He will do so, if it is only a matter of a week or two.

"I am on no political errand whatever," persisted Judge Davis, when politics were mentioned to him. "You can say to the people of Hawaii, if you care to, that the only political matter I am concerned in is the election of Col. Parker to the National Congress as a delegate from Hawaii. I was his chief lieutenant in the last

Congressional campaign, and I expect to perform a like office for him in the campaign this coming summer."

Judge Davis said that the party left Judge Gear, of the Circuit Court, in San Francisco. "He intended to leave for Honolulu immediately," continued Judge Davis. "His aged father and others of his family live in California. They wanted the son to come and spend the Christmas holidays with them, and that he consented to do, for the first time in many years."

Mr. G. T. McCrosson, who is interested for Col. Parker in getting some legislation to allow the construction of irrigating ditches across public lands, is here, stopping at the Congressional Hotel. He has been much in consultation with Col. Parker, since his arrival. "We are going to get the bill introduced as soon as possible," said Col. Parker, in the lobby of the Raleigh yesterday morning, and he said Mr. McCrosson could tell something about the proposed provisions of it.

"We shall try to get the bill ready to be introduced in a week or two," said Mr. McCrosson. "We planned, of course, to have Delegate Wilcox introduce it, but he is so ill now that we cannot tell when he will be out again. We propose to incorporate in the bill a provision to have the land laws of the United States extended to the Territory of Hawaii, so far as they apply to telephones, telegraph, building of railroads and construction of ditches. These general land laws of the United States provide that such companies have right to proceed with their operations by filing copies of their maps, their surveys, and the like, and specifying what they intend to accomplish."

Mr. McCrosson expects to remain in Washington much of the winter to urge the passage of the bill.

PACIFIC CABLE MATTERS.

The Pacific Cable hearings, mentioned in the last letter to The Advertiser, have been proceeding this week before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. There seems to be some doubt about the right of a private company to land a cable, according to the word that is circulated in some quarters. At least there are Senators who declare that if the Pacific Commercial Cable Company should attempt to land a cable in this country without the consent of the Federal Government, it would be possible for the Government to set the United States Marshals after them for trespass.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, elucidates this idea by citing the case of a French cable company that sought to land a cable in this country some years ago when Blaine was Secretary of State. Their representatives appeared before a Senate committee, and when asked something about their plans, said they proposed to land the cable, whether the Government gave consent or not. Frye was then chairman of the committee on commerce, as he is now, and held to the view that a cable came under the heading of foreign commerce and therefore Congress had it under control. At any rate Secretary Blaine, appeared before the Senate Committee and made such a strong argument to that effect that the French company gave up all idea of landing a cable without the Government's consent. Of course a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu would be an interstate affair. Whether the Government would be willing to interfere with it is another matter, perhaps.

However, it is an interesting bit of gossip that a Senator brings from a recent White House dinner. President Roosevelt was talking about a cable and a canal and prophesied that both would be authorized at this session of Congress. "They will be," said the President, "or there will be an extra session of Congress."

LILIUOKALANI AND WILCOX.

Col. and Mrs. Parker and Prince and Princess David called on ex-Queen Liliuokalani Sunday evening, at her residence. Col. Parker said yesterday that the Queen had taken no decisive steps about her claim and he has advised her not to, until he has opportunity to sound the sentiment of leadership in Congress. The colonel will undoubtedly be able to ascertain whether the task is a hopeless one. If it is he will frankly tell her so. If he sees some chance of having Congress grant her some compensation he will take his coat off and try to help her get at least a portion of whatever may be due her.

As soon as he was able to learn the address of Delegate Wilcox, Col. Parker called to express his sympathy and to offer to do anything to alleviate his sufferings. Although Delegate Wilcox is so ill that his physician does not allow visitors to see him, the Delegate wanted Col. Parker to come up to his apartment. With his characteristic generosity Col. Parker told the Delegate that his services or his purse were at the Delegate's command for anything that could possibly make him more comfortable.

"Mr. Wilcox has been a very, very ill man," said Dr. Harry A. Sellhausen, one of his attending physicians, today, "but we think he is now well on the road to recovery. His trouble of ulcer of the stomach is an old one with him, but he has neglected himself and the malady finally forced him to bed. His illness was attended with severe hemorrhages, which gave the case at one time a very grave aspect. "In the last eight or ten days, Mr. Wilcox has been mending gradually. He is still on a liquid diet and will be for some weeks yet. I doubt if he is able to be out of doors for six weeks yet."

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The different forces have been quietly at work this week on the Isthmian canal question, but there have been no outward developments worth special mention. A poll of the Senate was taken by the New York Herald two or three days ago, and developed that there were forty Senators in favor of considering the offer of the Panama Canal Company and thirty-one in fa-

vor of the Nicaragua canal.

There has been a great deal of discussion and pamphleteering on the Chinese exclusion question. A somewhat bulky pamphlet, supposed to have been inspired and perhaps written by the Chinese Minister, has been widely distributed this week. During the House hearings on the sugar tariffs this week, there was some inquiry as to the percentage of Chinese laborers on the Cuban plantations, and Mr. Atkins, the rich Boston planter, said there were about two per cent of Chinese in the laborers in the cane field. People who have been to Cuba and inspected the cane fields are inclined to question this statement.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATION.

Although Delegate Wilcox is ill in bed some petitions have been introduced recently in the House for him. He has presented a petition of the executive committee of the Home Rule party of Hawaii, of Honolulu, H. I., in favor of forest extension and agricultural improvement; also a petition of Antone Mendonca, and forty-eight other citizens of the Hawaiian Islands against the granting of water rights to private individuals or to corporations, and asking that they shall remain for the common benefit of the land-owners. All these petitions went to the Committee on Territories.

There has also been introduced for Delegate Wilcox in the House the following bill affecting the Kohala Ditch Company, in which Col. Parker is interested:

A Bill granting to the Kohala Ditch Company, Limited, the right of way over public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala, on the island of Hawaii, for the purposes of constructing and maintaining ditches and canals, and the like, for irrigation and domestic purposes in said districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kohala Ditch Company, Limited, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, granted the right of way to construct and maintain two ditches, to be known as the Upper Kohala Ditch and the Lower Kohala Ditch, said Upper Kohala Ditch to begin at or about the elevation of four thousand five hundred feet on the land known as Puukapu, and said Lower Kohala Ditch to begin at or about the elevation of two thousand feet on the land known as Puukapu, and over the ditches running through and over the public lands in said island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, within the following described area, to wit: Bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Waipio valley and the summit separating the Waipio watershed from the Kohala watershed, on the south by the summit of the Kohala mountains, and on the west by Pololu gulch, said area being known as the Kohala watershed, and through, over and upon such other public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala as may be necessary to properly supply the consumers of water, and for the conservation and utilization of waters now running waste into the sea; also the right to construct and maintain reservoirs, dams, impounding embankments, tunnels, feeders, waterways, flumes, invert and siphons, and such other works as may be necessary to conserve and convey the waters of the Kohala watershed along or across said public lands. Said right of way shall be to the extent of the ground occupied by such ditches or canals and reservoirs and their appurtenances, and the right of the marginal limits thereof. The said Kohala Ditch Company is also granted the right to take from the public lands adjacent to the ditches or canals and reservoirs such earth and stone or other material as may be necessary for the construction of the aforesaid works.

Sec. 2.—That said Kohala Ditch Company may institute in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii proceedings for the condemnation of such private land as may be necessary to cross and use in constructing and maintaining the ditches or canals and reservoirs as herein described, and such other lands as may be necessary to such lands fall to come to an agreement in respect thereto.

Sec. 3.—That the work of constructing said ditches or canals and reservoirs shall be commenced within two years and completed within six years from the date of the approval of this act; and in default of either of these conditions Congress may declare the rights herein granted null and void.

ERNEST C. WALKER.

HEALTH AND WEALTH.

Most people talk of health and wealth as if they were two separate and distinct things. This is very misleading. They are nothing of the sort. Whoever enjoys perfect health is owner of the most valuable kind of wealth it is possible for any mortal to possess. Can any sane being doubt that a healthy, vigorous, workingman, dependent for his living upon his daily toil, is infinitely wealthier than a dyspeptic or gouty millionaire, who travels around the world and lives in the best hotels, vainly seeking for a day's ease? What person of sense is there who would not choose to be the former rather than the latter? Of course there are some people who have both money and health, just as there are others who have neither. Those with the double advantage, if they are not happy, must look to their own conduct for the cause; those with the double deprivation must seek to regain their health, for without it it is tolerably sure they will not obtain many of the world's prizes.

Health is the best capital. Without health that other sort of capital handled by bankers cannot be obtained; or, if already obtained, cannot be enjoyed. The worker, therefore, laid aside by sickness, must seek recovery by the best and shortest road. This secret, which should be no secret, is understood by Mrs. Annie Green of St. George's Hall Buildings, Great North Road, Auckland, New Zealand. Writing on the 3rd of December, 1900, this lady says: "For nearly three years I suffered from acute indigestion, continual headaches, sleepless nights and a languid, tired feeling. A great part of my time was spent in bed, as I was quite unable to attend to my duties. About two months ago, after I had been in bed for four weeks, a friend who came to see me urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, insisting upon that medicine being the most efficacious remedy in the world in all cases of indigestion and dyspepsia. As the prescriptions of several eminent doctors who had attended me had afforded me no relief at all, I was sceptical of the merits of Seigel's Syrup, but my

A CHARGE OF FRAUD

New Sensation in the Kamalo Case.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Another bombshell was exploded yesterday in the case of the Kamalo Sugar Company, which has been replete with sensational surprises, by the charge of fraud in the incorporation papers, made by Judge Humphreys.

The case was practically closed, and the attorneys on both sides had announced that all evidence was in, when the court handed to the defendants' attorneys a copy of the articles of incorporation, and called their attention to a discrepancy in dates which he stated as indication of fraud. The papers were sworn to on May 4th, and the date in the articles was given as April 20th. The typewritten copy showed that the word "May" had been erased and "April" substituted in ink, the number not having been changed, as the blank had not been filled. The point made by the court is of extreme importance, for the testimony during the trial has been that the company was incorporated April 20th, and that no assessments had been received before this incorporation. Consequently, if the testimony of defendants was true and the erasure in the articles proven, it will leave them in a very peculiar position, as showing that the assessments had been paid to the three defendants personally and as trustees, and not to the Kamalo Sugar Company.

Mr. McClanahan disclaimed any knowledge of the erasure, as did the remaining attorneys for the respondents, Messrs. Hankey and Robertson, and Mr. Hankey asked to be allowed to put Husted on the stand to testify as to when the articles were signed by him. Judge Humphreys stated that he would not allow this, but that the testimony would not have any weight, as Husted was apparently unable to remember dates where thousands of dollars were involved. With consent of the court, the defendants were allowed until this morning at 10 o'clock to produce disinterested witnesses to testify as to the date when the articles had been signed.

Frank Foster was on the stand during the greater part of the day, and he related what work he had done to earn the promoter's fees, which he had received. He said he had been working on the project for several years, securing options and examining the land with a view to establishing a sugar plantation. He didn't believe the country was ripe for the project until after the options for services of the Kamalo Sugar Company were launched. He told also of the difficulty in securing water rights, and related an instance where he was compelled to climb a 5,000-foot precipice to get ahead of Marshal Brown and Alfred Carter. The court ruled out all testimony as to the value of the options for services of the defendants, and held that only the question of fraud was involved.

In the afternoon Husted was recalled by the complainants, in spite of the objections of the respondents, who contended that the plaintiffs had already closed their case.

Respondents made another attempt to secure a continuance because of the absence of C. J. Fishel, who was wanted as a witness, but the court held that as he was not present during any hearing of the case it was not necessary to bring him into court for the present trial.

The case will probably be submitted immediately upon the opening of court this morning.

FEBRUARY CALENDAR.

The calendar for the February term of Circuit Court was issued yesterday. It contains altogether 350 cases, divided as follows: Criminal, 50; civil cases, 220; jury waived causes, 50; divorce and separation, 30. A valuable addition to the calendar is an alphabetical index of all cases.

COURT NOTES.

Cecil Brown yesterday filed his annual account in the matter of the estate of Kaleipua Kama. The gross receipts have been \$2,676.89, the gross expenditures, \$1,492.52, leaving \$1,184.37 to be apportioned among the devisees. D. W. Kaupiko, a legatee, who has been receiving \$50 a month, died during the year.

A motion has been filed to set the demurrer for argument in the case of L. C. Ables vs. C. J. Felt et al.

The second annual account of the estate of S. Roth was filed by Cecil Brown yesterday. The total income for the year was \$9,088.84, and expenses of administration, \$1,029.70, leaving a net income of \$8,059.14, which was paid to the widow.

The third account of the estate of Godfrey Rhodes was also filed, showing a net income of \$1,827.50, which was paid to Mrs. Nancy Rhodes, the widow.

The will of John Bryant was filed yesterday, together with a petition for the appointment of the widow as administratrix. The estate is valued at \$2,000, and is devised to Mrs. Bryant.

J. A. Thompson sat as commissioner yesterday to take testimony of C. T. Amama, bankrupt, in the suit against A. Lidgate for note. The suit is brought to recover money paid within four months of the filing of the bankruptcy petition in Federal Court.

A bill of exceptions has been filed by plaintiff in the case of Sister Albertina vs. Kapilani Estate—ejectment. ***** friend was convinced of its potency, and then and there obtained and gave me my first bottle of it. It gave me immediate relief, and before that one bottle had been all taken the distressing symptoms had almost disappeared. I purchased another bottle myself, which completed my cure. I am deeply grateful to the friend who insisted on my trying Mother Seigel's Syrup, as its effect, in my case at least, has been simply marvelous."

Mrs. Green is a native of Auckland, and has been in business at her present address for nine years. No one is better able to appreciate the truth that health is wealth than a business woman.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENSON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

Just a Glance . . .

Over this list and you may find something you have wanted for a long time. Next week we will have an entirely new list.

Axes, Hatchets, Asphaltum, Asbestos, Alum, Balances, Batteries, Blacking, Brackets, Braces, Bellow and Blowers, Brimstone, Bells, Belling, Binnacle, Biscuits, Bicycles and sundry parts, Brooms, Blocks, Bolts, Borax, Buckets, Buckles, Brushes, Chalk, Clamps, Cartridges, Casters, Catches, Chain, Carbide, Clenches, Chisels, Chisels and Globes, Clippers, Corkscrews, Currycombs, Charcoal, Blacksmiths' Coal, Dog Collars, Compound, Choppers, Feed Cutters, Dressing, Drills (all sizes), Elastic Shoe, Eyelets, Emery, Fasteners, Files, Fillets, Forges, Forks, Fluters, Fuse, Gold Leaf, Gauges, Gages, Grease, Grindstones, Glimets, Goggles, Guns and Rifles, Hammers, Handles, Hangers, Handcuffs, Hasps and Staples, Hinges, Hooks, Hose, Hoes, Iron (sheet and bar), Irons, Insulators, Jackscrews, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Knobs, Laces, Ladders, Lanterns, Lashes, Lasts, Levels, Lead, Leather, Lines, Links, Locks, Mats, Mauls, Mallets, Matches, Machines (various), Yellow Metal, Measures, Mills, Mowers, Mops, Nails (all kinds), Netting, Needles, Nippers, Nuts, Cars, Oakum, Openers, Oils (all kinds—Tropic, Engine and Cylinder Oils), Packing, Pans, Pads, Paints (all kinds), Planes, Pincers and Pliers, Pitch, Pipe (water and steam), Pipe Fittings, Plows and parts, Potash, Pots, Polish, Points, Powder, Punches, Putty, Pullers, Pulleys, Pumice, Pumps, Rakes, Hatchets, Razors, Rackets, Revolvers, Reamers, Rings, Rivets, Rivets, Ropes (Sisal, Manila and Wire), Rules, Rods, Sapolio, Salamonic, Sal Soda, Staples, Snaps, Stains, Scales, Sandpaper, Shovels and Spades, Saws, Spelter, Screws, Squeezers, Snips, Sprinklers, Spikes, Scissors, Scythes, Springs, Soap, Stones, Scoops, Shot, Solder, Strops, Stoves, Shoehorns, Sponges, Stocks and Dies, Squares, Squiggles, Spurs, Tacks, Traps, Tallow, Tanks, Telephones and parts, Thermometers, Tills, Thimbles, Tires, Twine, Tongs, Trowels, Torches, Tools, Turpentine, Tubes, Trucks, Turnbuckles, Tubes, Zinc, Varnishes (all kinds), Valves, Vises, Waste, Washboards, Wax, Washers, Wads, Wedges, Wheelbarrows, Wrenches, Wire, Wicking, Whips and Lashes, Wringer, Yardsticks, Tin, Spoons, Swivels, Sheaves, Shackles, Paper, Oos, Hames, Glue, Gasoline, Duck, Churns, Incubators, Hunting Supplies, Sporting Goods, Carvers, Saws.

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PATENT IDEAL KID

Always Handsome

For street, for church, for business wear the Patent Ideal Kid is the most satisfactory; has all the beauty of patent leather with the wearing qualities and comforts of kid.

\$4.50 Buys a Pair

of Men's Oxfords. Not hot on the feet. New stock just arrived.

MANUFACTURERS SHOE CO.

1057 FORT STREET.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

GAELIC	JAN. 28	DORIC	JAN. 31
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 8
CHINA	FEB. 14	PERU	FEB. 15
COPTIC	FEB. 22	COPTIC	FEB. 25
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
PERU	MARCH 12	PEKING	MARCH 12
COPTIC	MARCH 20	GAELIC	MARCH 22
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 29	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 29

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, January 28.
S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco; off port 6:20 a. m.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau ports, at 6:20 a. m., with 4,249 bags sugar, 240 bags coffee, 297 bags taro, 95 bundles bananas, 5 bundles tobacco, 2 hides, 10 pigs, 170 packages sundries.
Am. sp. Helen Brewster, Mahaney, 129 days from New York; 10 a. m.
Am. bk. Ceylon, Whittier, from Hilo; 8 a. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai; 5 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, January 28.
Str. Iwaland, Tullett, from Koloa, Elele, Makawell and Waimea, at 4:15 a. m., with 5,000 bags sugar, 24 bundles hides, 12 bundles bottles, 3 packages sundries.
Thursday, January 29.
Str. James Makee, Greene, from Ahukini and Hanalei, at 5:25 a. m., with 2,600 bags sugar.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kilauea, at 7:10 a. m., with 2,024 bags sugar and 5 packages sundries.
Am. schr. W. H. Marston, Curtis, 22 days from San Francisco; 8 a. m.
S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient.
Schr. Ada, from Hanalei, Kailiwa, and Kilauea; 9 a. m.
Str. Nona, Pederson, from Lahaina, Honolulu, Kukuhihale and Honolulu, at 9:30 a. m., with 1,291 bags sugar.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, January 28.
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Makawell and Waimea; 5 p. m.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports; 10 a. m.
Str. Kilauea, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 12 m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Maui, F. Bennett, for Mahukona and Hanalei; 5 p. m.
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kailiwa; 5 p. m.
S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient; 5 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Wednesday, January 29.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports; 5 p. m.
Schr. Mui Wahine, for Paauilo; 4 p. m.
Schr. Waialea, for Anahola and Hanalei; 12 m.
Thursday, January 30.
Schr. Ka Mui, for Kailiwa; 5 p. m.
U. S. T. P. Mohican, Cowden, for Christmas Island and Orient; 9:30 a. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Koloa, Elele, Makawell, Waimea and Kilauea; 5 p. m.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Hanalei; 5 p. m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Hanalei; 5 p. m.

Tracing Condor.

VICTORIA, B. C., January 29.—On Saturday orders were cabled from the British Admiralty in London to the other commanding the naval station at Esquimalt to dispatch the cruiser Phaeton immediately to search between here and Honolulu for the missing ship of war, the Condor. At the same time the Egeria, which is undergoing repairs, was ordered to be held in readiness to sail at a moment's notice on the same quest. Accordingly the Phaeton sailed at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and work on the Egeria has been suspended, and she is now ready for sea. The Phaeton's engines have recently been overhauled, and she made a trial run this morning in the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

The Phaeton will lie about the entrance of the straits tonight near Cape Flattery, so as to intercept the Moana, which is due from here tomorrow, so as to obtain any possible news of the missing ship which the Australian liner may have picked up en route. The Moana will have news from Honolulu up to January 15th—forty-two days after the Condor sailed from here—and if the warship had not arrived before that date there is little doubt but that she has foundered.

More Oil Boats.

LOS ANGELES, January 15.—The Mission Transportation and Refinery Company filed a trust deed today to secure a bond issue of \$1,000,000. The purpose of this issue is to construct a fleet of vessels for the transportation of oil to San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands. The charters and properties of the company are given as security. This is a new corporation in which the Union Oil Company is interested. A large refinery is being built at Bakersfield by the transportation company. Contracts for three ships have been let and others will be let.

THE PROBLEM OF PAIN.

There is no person who has grown to mature years and experience who has not suffered aches and pains, which raised the question: "Why is pain permitted?" Generation after generation has asked that same question, sometimes in doubt, often in rebellion. But all speculation on the problem is valueless. The fact that faces us is that pain is here, ever present, ever powerful. The great question is not why pain is permitted, but how can pain be stopped. And it is at this point the savage steps in with his solution in the form of Kickapoo Indian Oil. No matter where the pain is located, or what the character of the pain, Indian Oil drives it away with a promptness and power possessed by no other remedy.

It is a specific for the cure of sick headache, that bane of the nervous. It overcomes rheumatic and neuralgic pains. It reduces inflammation, and heals strains, sprains and bruises. It is good for internal as well as external use, and cures cramps, colic, cholera morbus, and kindred ailments. It is equally effective for beast as it is for man, as can be proven by a single trial. This powerful remedy, in which emollients are blended with healing herbs and the essential strength of rare barks and roots, is the sole reliance of the sturdy Indian, both for himself and his pony. It is the product of centuries of experience and experiment.

HOBBINS DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicines.

Prince Eul Wha, second son of Eul Yi, Emperor of Korea, is being sued in New York for \$30,000 secured from his bankers and spent in seeing the sights of New York.

Anglo-American capitalists ask the London County Council for a 999-year lease for \$10,000,000 office structure on American lines.

WILCOX'S COUNTY MEASURE

Plans to Have it Passed by Congress.

CITY and county government for the Hawaiian Territory is contemplated in an amendment which is to be proposed to the Organic Act, creating the government for the Territory. The information that such action was contemplated was conveyed to Home Rulers here a few weeks ago, and in letters brought by the Gaelic from Delegate Wilcox to Honolulu here the further fact is set forth that the bill has been finally approved and introduced in the Senate. There is, however, nothing in either the Advertiser's correspondence or the 20ast files to indicate that such a measure is before Congress yet.

In the framing of the bill for introduction it is understood by the local Home Rule leaders that Wilcox has had the aid of Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. Senator Foraker has had much to do with matters affecting Hawaii, as there has been always a disagreement over the proper place for the reference of such bills. As there is a committee on Philippines, which takes in all affairs which have to do with that possession, and as the Committee on Territories claims Hawaiian matters, it has been more as a compliment to the Senator that when there is a question as to the reference of a measure, decided by the Senate, it has been in his favor in each instance.

While there is not here a copy of the bill, from recent letters it is understood that the Delegate has been working upon lines somewhat different from those selected by the Home Rulers of the Legislature. The bill, it is understood, will have to do only with the bare formation of county lines and the establishment of county seats, and likewise the putting together of a framework upon which the Legislature may build the superstructure of laws, if there is again a majority which will work as did the last one.

Copies of the County bill, as framed by the committee of the Home Rule party and of the work which finally came from the hands of the reformers, at the head of whom was John Emmeluth, have been sent to Wilcox, and there is without doubt perfect knowledge on his part as to what his party wants here. The fact that Senator Foraker has lent himself to such a task would be conclusive that there will be no radical, factional action taken. There is in the minds of the local readers little hope that the bill of Wilcox on this subject will be allowed to pass by the members of the two houses, as the people here are not united on the matter.

Several of the leaders who knew yesterday of the letters which had been received by local persons from Delegate Wilcox, said that it was probable that the Home Rule committee would pass resolutions having to do with the local feeling as to the course of the Delegate in this matter. It was denied, however, that there would be any attempt to have the Delegate work for a bill to name the long and short term senators. It is the opinion of the thinking members of the Home Rule party here, that the failure of the Legislature to choose the senators to serve for the long term, means only that there must be a new election, at which the full quota of fifteen senators must be chosen.

FISHING RIGHTS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

It contains six stalls, which rent at \$3 per month. These were run in 1900 by one American, four Japanese and four natives. Close by are two private stalls, which are operated by four Japanese. In addition, 1900, there were two private stalls, which were run by two Chinese, with a total valuation of \$250. These contained six stalls, which were run by four Chinese, four Japanese, and four natives. The greater portion of one of these was destroyed by fire in the early part of 1901 and has not since been rebuilt. There is no inspector at Lahaina, although one is sorely needed, as the sale of tainted fish, particularly by the Japanese, is quite common. Lahaina is the principal market for the disposal of the fish taken by the fishermen on Molokai and Lanai.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

Commercial fishing is prosecuted on the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Lanai and Niihau. Fishing is also carried on about some of the smaller islands of the group, but it is done by fishermen from the above-named islands. While the fisheries are of considerable importance now, they could easily be expanded if the proper efforts and attention were given to them. For many years the native Hawaiians held a monopoly of the business, but of late years the Japanese have been engaging in it in large numbers. The natives fish spasmodically as a rule, while the Japanese give to it their whole time and attention, and as a result they are doing much better financially than the former. It is probable that the commercial fisheries will be entirely in the hands of the Japanese on certain islands within the next ten years if they increase at the rate they have during the past six or seven years.

A great variety of apparatus is in use in the fisheries, the principal forms being gill nets, seines, bag nets, cast nets, dip nets, lines, baskets, and spears. No effort is made to work the deep-sea fisheries except with hook and line, the greater part of the fishing being done on the reefs or close inshore. It is probable that the beam trawl could be used to advantage in the deeper waters. This apparatus, which is an immense bag,

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

with wide flaring mouth, the bag running to a point at the end, could be worked from the deck of a sail or steam vessel. In working it, long cables are attached to the sides of the mouth and the trawl dropped overboard while the vessel is in motion. The trawl sinks to the bottom, and as the vessel moves forward it is drawn along the bottom and scoops up everything in its path. When it has been down a sufficient length of time, the vessel is brought up into the wind, the trawl raised to the deck, where it is emptied, and then dropped overboard for another try.

Sharks are very destructive to nets used in the deeper waters, and also eat the fish out of them; but with the beam trawl it would be impossible for them to do any harm.

Found nets made of fine wire could be used to advantage on the leeward side of the islands and in the bays. Netting could not be used, as the sharks and larger fishes would tear it to shreds while struggling to get in or out.

Pyke or hoop nets would probably prove profitable in the bays and rivers. They could be set and left without further attention until it was convenient for the fisherman to raise them.

The high prices prevailing for many species forms a very noticeable feature of the industry. In the Honolulu market 25 cents per pound is not an uncommon price for some, while on certain of the other islands even higher prices are realized. Judging solely by this feature, many persons jump to the conclusion that fish are becoming scarce, but this apparently is not borne out by a close investigation of the industry as a whole. It is but rarely that there is a scarcity of fish in the markets, the principal complaint in this regard coming from those places which are rather inaccessible and where the fishermen are few in number, such as on Kauai. The most plausible reason for the high prices is that fishery products have gone up in correspondence with the other necessities of life, which are unusually high as compared with the rest of the country. The great development of the sugar industry in the last fifteen years, and the profitable prices realized for the product, have caused a great boom in everything, particularly in the wages paid to labor, and the cost of the necessities of life has been raised to correspond. It is very probable that as things settle down to a more normal condition the cost of fishery products will be lowered to more nearly their proper level. The Chinese and Japanese have organized companies at several places to monopolize the business, and these have also been important factors in causing the high prices.

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION.

The methods of transportation between points on the same island are rather crude in many instances, while in others the cost of transportation is practically prohibitive so far as fishery products are concerned, as a result of which the supply of each place must be drawn largely from its own immediate neighborhood, especially as ice is so expensive that it cannot be used to preserve shipments for any length of time. The building of railroads on Oahu and Hawaii has aided very materially in the matter of the transportation of fishery products at reasonable rates. The steamer rates between the various islands of the group are prohibitive at present, and as the distances are too far for small boats there is no opportunity for the fishermen on one island who have an excess to ship to another island where there is a temporary scarcity. These problems will all work themselves out as the means of transportation increase.

Instances of the use of canned, salted, smoked, and dried fishery products, such as salmon, cod, skipjack, mackerel, herring, sardines, shrimps, lobsters, oysters, clams, mullet, etc., are imported and consumed by the people particularly on the sugar plantations. As these are in many instances located in rather inaccessible regions where fresh fishery products cannot be obtained at any price, they are perforce compelled to depend on the prepared goods for their supply.

The bubonic plague broke out in Honolulu in December, 1899, and lasted several months. This proved a serious detriment to the sale of fresh fishery products, as it was thought by many persons that the disease might be transmitted in this way.

The three tables below show in condensed form, by islands, the persons employed, the boats, apparatus, fish ponds, shore and accessory property, and cash capital used in the business, and the catch by species, together with the value of the same.

The island of Oahu leads all the others in almost every phase of the industry, followed by Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai and Niihau in the order enumerated.

The Hawaiians predominate in the fishery on all the islands, followed by the Chinese, Japanese, South Sea Islanders (people from the Gilbert and Marshall Islands), Americans, Portuguese and Germans. The shoremen shown were employed principally in the fish markets. The total number of persons employed was 2,452. This does not include those engaged in carrying on the wholesale fish trade of Honolulu and Hilo.

The total investment in the industry, including the wholesale trade, was \$729,741. The shore and accessory property and cash capital employed in the wholesale trade of Honolulu and Hilo are included in this table.

So far as quantity is concerned, the catch of akule was the most important, but mako leads in the value of catch. Other leading species are amama, ulua, aku, olo, moano, kawakawa, opelu, ophi, and ula. The total catch amounted to 6,225,555 pounds, valued at \$1,841,434.

New Army Rifle.

NEW YORK, January 17.—A dispatch to the Sun from Washington says: After several years' work the Ordnance Department of the Army has designed a new rifle to take the place of the improved Krag-Jorgensen. In the opinion of ordnance officers the new gun is a wonderful improvement in small arms.

WILL TAKE THE MONEY The Chinese Relief Society is Now Formed.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

As one of the results of the fight between the Chinese factions in Honolulu, a new organization was perfected and incorporated yesterday, which is to be known as the Chinese Relief Society. Its primary purpose is to take over the \$10,000 which was donated after the plague fire for relief of destitute Chinese, and the possession of which sum has been one of the main causes of contention between the rival factions. Yim Quon, the present custodian of the money, is also the treasurer of the new society, and the officers are reported to be adherents of the Consul, Yang Wei Pin, in the present fight.

The application for a charter, which was presented to Treasurer Wright yesterday morning, is signed by Wong Kwai, L. Ahlo, Yee Chin, Yim Quon, Chu Gem, Y. Ah In and E. Wang Sang. The objects of the Chinese Relief Society, as given in the proposed charter, are to encourage and promote acts of benevolence, charity and relief, and to furnish, supply and distribute alms, relief and assistance to and among poor, needy, sick and incapable persons of Chinese birth or descent, who now reside or sojourn or may hereafter reside or sojourn in the Hawaiian Islands, and to erect, maintain and provide for hospitals and schools, or assist in the erection and maintenance of and in aiding hospitals and schools conducted or established for such purposes.

The duration of the corporation is to be perpetual, and it is further provided that it shall be organized within two months. It is to have all the powers and privileges conferred upon eleemosynary corporations, and may acquire real estate and other property not exceeding \$300,000.

The charter provides that there shall be no capital stock, but every person residing in the Hawaiian Islands, who subscribes to the by-laws of the corporation, and who contributes or donates any means or money, or anything of value to the corporation, may by a majority vote of the members present at any stated meeting, become a member; provided always, that his Imperial Chinese Majesty's Consul at Honolulu shall be ex-officio, a member of said corporation; and provided further, that no member shall be entitled to vote at any election or upon any proposition unless he shall have contributed or donated a sum or articles of value in excess of \$20, such value to be determined by the board of directors. The charter provides further for election by ballot, and only members qualified to vote are eligible to fill the office of director.

The first officers and directors are Wong Kwai, president; L. Ahlo, vice president; Yee Chin, secretary; Yim Quon, treasurer, and Chu Gem, auditor.

FOURTH SUICIDE OF THE YEAR

(From Thursday's daily.)

A Japanese named Otsuka shot and killed himself yesterday morning at the old Campbell place on the Waikiki road, a little Ewa of John King's place. He placed the muzzle of a rifle in his mouth and blew the top of his head off, the bullet going through the ceiling.

The man took his life about 11 o'clock, but the police were not notified until nearly two hours later. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth at once went to the scene. Meanwhile a coroner's jury was impaneled, which went to the house and viewed the body. The jury consisted of T. R. Lucas, T. R. Mossman, Joe Andrade, J. H. Black, J. Gillis and J. R. Sims.

Deceased was about 25 years of age, and lived with two other Japanese. For some time past his despondency has been noticed and commented upon by his friends, but just what the cause was is not known, except that he has recently had difficulty in securing work. A note was found near the body in which was stated that the writer had failed in all his undertakings and had shot himself because he saw nothing but failure ahead of him.

AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA WARDEN OFF.

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest, and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions, and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years, and have never known it to fail," says Jas. Prendergast, merchant, Annetto Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicated an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly wardened off by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

To Call at Suva.

VANCOUVER, B. C., January 17.—Permission from the Canadian Government has been granted to the Canadian-Australian line of steamers to call at Suva, Fiji Islands. The consent of the Canadian Government had to be obtained, owing to the alteration of the sailing schedule, as the steamship company is subsidized to carry Canadian mails. It is likely that a call will be made also at either Auckland or Dunedin, N. Z. The calling of the steamers at Suva will involve an addition to the route of 265 miles. The new steamers being built for the line are expected to cover the additional route without lengthening the present time schedule.

W. E. Crowell, former deputy sheriff at Koloa, Kauai, has been promoted to a similar position at Waimea, in place of Walter Wright.

M. S. Grinbaum & Co. have purchased the land on which their store is located on Queen street, from the Antion heirs, for \$50,000. A new business block is to be erected on the premises.

NOTIONS At Prices which will be Attractive to every Woman.
Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.

- Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.
- Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.
- American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.
- Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.
- Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.
- Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.
- Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.
- Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.
- Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.
- English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.
- Stray Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.
- Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.
- Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.
- Curling Irons, 15 cents each.
- Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.
- Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.
- "The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

WHITNEY & MARSH, Limited.
Mail Order Dept. Box 171, Honolulu, Oahu.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS, PHAETONS, BRAKES, SURREYS, BUGGIES, RUNABOUTS. Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

PACIFIC VEHICLE AND SUPPLY CO.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

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PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

AMERICAN PACKING.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that there is at least one house in the United States whose packing of goods for export, family orders or otherwise, is second to none in the world.

This house started out many years ago to compete with European methods of packing, and has received many flattering comments and no complaints of same.

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